TELLER'S QUESTIONS.

Senator Teller Asks Commissioner Morgan Some Questions.

Pertinent Inquiries Regarding the Ute Removal Question.

Premier Tirard and the Rest of the French Ministry Resign.

The Capture of a Murderer in New York After a Long Chase.

Teller Asks Some Questions.

DENVER, March 14.—A Times Washington special says: Senator Teller this morning forwarded the following letter to the commissioner of Indian affairs:

Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR—In your letter to the secretary of the interior in reference to the Southern Ute agreement you say: "The Southern Utes were to occupy a reservation in southern Colorado, 110 miles long by 15 miles wide, reserved for them under the provisions of the Ute agreement of 1880, ratified by act of congress and approved June 15, 1880, and the act of July 28, 1882."

As I desire information in reference to the matter, will you kindly answer the following questions:

In what clause of the agreement of 1880 do you find the consent of the Indians to accept the lands now embraced within their reservation?

When and by whom were these Indians located upon this reservation?

What action, if any, did the commission of 1880 take in reference to carrying out this agreement so far as the selection of lands for the Southern Utes is concerned?

Did not the Southern Utes cede their present reservation to the government by the agreement of 1880, except so much land as might be selected for them on the La Plata river, and did not the commission report that sufficient land for them could not be found along this river in Colorado?

Are not the Southern Utes located now, precisely where they have been ever since the treaty of 1873?

Did not the government itself recognize the undesirability of this narrow strip for the use of the Indians and by virtue of an act of congress was not the commission appointed in 1873 to treat with them for their removal, and was not such agreement then entered into?

If this is the case, why do you say in your letter that "the first suggestion or proposition for their removal that I find was in the winter of 1880 81"?

Does not the fourth article of the agreement of 1880, after binding the government to aid in support of the Indians until they become self supporting, provide, "That in the meantime the United States government will establish schools in the settlements of the Utes and make all necessary provisions for the education of their children?" Is not that clause still in force and is not it expressly continued in force by article 9, in the agreement of 1888?

Have you not now ample authority for the establishing of schools among the Indians on whatever reservation or lands they may be located?

If this be true, why then do you object to the ratification of the late agreement on the ground that no provision anywhere is made for the education of the Ute tribe?

Have any of the agents of the Utes reported to you that the Indians have been at any time averse to the ratification of this agreement, or that they did not thoroughly understand it, or that it did not represent their real wishes? If so when and by whom was such report made and what was said?

What, if anything, have your agents reported in reference to the wishes of the Indians concerning this agreement and their proposed removal to the new reservation?

The inquiries are pertinent to the question at issue, and are matters of record in your office. I would be pleased to have an answer as soon as convenient.

[Signed] H. M. TELLER.

Adair Wilson has also written a strong letter to the New York Tribune replying to its editorial and going over the whole ground, which he forwards to-night. It is the general opinion here that Painter dictated the Tribune's editorial, as well as Morgan's letter.

The French Ministry Falls.

PARIS, March 1[illegible].—The adverse action of the senate yesterday on Prime Minister Tirard's demand for the adoption of the order of the day when the matter of the commercial treaty with Turkey was brought up, has caused the downfall of the entire ministry. An inquiry was submitted during yesterday's sitting regarding the treaty. In response to this Tirard moved the adoption of the order of the day. The senate, by a majority of 77, refused to adopt the motion. He tendered his resignation to the president but the latter persuaded him to remain in office until after Easter. A cabinet meeting was held to-day at which Tirard reconsidered his determination to remain and after the meeting was over he tendered the resignations of all the members of the cabinet.

President Carnot held a consultation with Floquet this afternoon. It is believed in some quarters this evening that Floquet will be asked to form a cabinet.

The Story of a Crime.

DENVER, March 14.—A Pittsburg special to the Times says: A strange looking company stopped off at the Union depot here for breakfast. The smaller of the two was a young looking man with a smooth face and restless eyes that gave him a nervous, scared appearance, and the other was a large, heavily built man with a fur-lined overcoat and a wide-brimmed sombrero; while on his vest was fastened a small silver shield bearing the words, "U. S. Marshal." When asked for an explanation of their appearance the large man said that he was an officer named James Hall, and his home was at Silver Cliff, a small mining town about forty miles west of Pueblo, Colo. His companion, he said, was a gambler and murderer.

He went on to explain himself by saying that about a year ago the little man whose name was Martin Cain, was one of a party at Silver Cliff who were indulging in a game of poker. A dispute arose over some point in the game; warm words followed; weapons were drawn, and before anything could be done Cain had shot and killed a prominent citizen of the town, who was playing in the game. Before anyone could stop him, the murderer had grabbed the money lying on the table, amounting to nearly $2,000 and made his escape. Hall was at once ordered to follow and capture him. The next thing learned of Cain was that he had sailed for Europe. Hall followed him but always had the luck of being just a day or two in his rear. Finally he heard that his man had returned to America and then the officer did likewise. At last he landed in New York and waited there a few days to try and get a trace of Cain.

No sign of Cain was found in New York, however, and Hall had just about concluded to return home and give up the pursuit, when, while walking on Broadway on Monday last, he felt some one tap him on the shoulder, and turning, he found himself face to face with the man he had chased so long. Cain said he had become weary of fleeing from pursuit, and besides his conscience was troubling him so that he had just about determined to return to Silver Cliff and stand trial for his crime, when he saw Hall and at once decided to give himself up. The officer was delighted at his luck and started for home with his man last night. He says there is no chance for Cain and that he will be sure to be legally hung and may be lynched.

When asked why he had handcuffs on the prisoner after the latter had given himself up, he said he was afraid the man might change his mind and not be willing to go. The murderer would not talk, when questioned by the reporter, except to say that he was glad he had surrendered to the officer and that now he felt better than at any time since he committed the crime.

Murphy the Winner.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Billy Murphy, of Australia, and Tommy Warren, of California met at gymnasium of the Occidental Athletic club to-night for a purse of $1,800 and the featherweight championship. The fact that both men were so well known in sporting circles here caused great interest to be taken in the match. In the fourth round the police interfered and the fight was awarded to Murphy.

The Cherokee Strip Boomers.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 15.—The boomers were stampeded into the Cherokee strip much the same as the cattle were stampeded out of it. They misconstrued the passage of the Oklahoma bill into an act providing for the immediate opening of the country to settlement and each colony of boomers, alarmed lest it would not be first on the ground to select the choicest town sites and claims, rushed pell mell over the border. The fear was expressed by the cooler heads that this premature and ill-advised movement might be entirely useless, that the government might deprive them of their advantage and drive the settlers out to await the formal opening of the country and give all the prospective settlers equal chance, but this view was entertained by only a small minority. The great majority have already settled down on the claims as if assured of permanent residences.

The majority of bonafide settlers carried on their wagons yesterday enough lumber to construct small dwellings, and to-day the white tents and wagon covers that dot the prairies in all directions, are being replaced with less picturesque but more substantial frame shanties. Especially is this the case in the center settlement at Ponca. Only yesterday it was a small station of one hundred people on the Santa Fe, just over the line from Guthrie. It is now a city of three thousand inhabitants which has sprung up over night. The gambling fraternity are here in full force, the monte cards, wheel of fortune, walnut shells with illusive peas, all being manipulated in the open streets with the usual degree of success. Several disturbances have occurred over these gambling devices, and many fights have taken place but nothing serious resulted.

At Guthrie last night a reporter boarded a train in which the representatives of the Cherokee Strip Cattle company were returning from the Ft. Worth cattlemen's convention. Mr. Hewins, president of the company, was among the number. The first intimation they had of the invasion of their leased lands was gained at Guthrie. They could not believe it, but a few minutes later the camp fires, surrounded by the invaders themselves, were seen glowing in the darkness and confirmed the report. The cattlemen are greatly distressed at the invasion and have appointed a committee to notify the secretary of the interior of the fact and ask for troops to restore to them the possession of their lands. No military force was on the ground this morning. Captain Cavenaugh, commanding the forces at Guthrie and Captain Burbank at Oklahoma City both officially notified General Merritt, at Leavenworth, commanding the department of the Missouri, of the invasion and the cattle company requested protection from Washington. The fences of the company are cut, the grass is burned, cattle stampeded and the range completely destroyed for the near future at least. Professor Coppak, of the Indian Childrens' school, telegraphed last evening for troops to expel the boomers from Indian school lands, as many, not knowing its boundary, located there.

The report that a company of cavalry would arrive this afternoon caused some uneasiness, but as the hours rolled by without the troops putting in an appearance, confidence was restored and a feeling of security prevailed. This, however, was short lived, for at 4 o'clock the news that the president had issued a proclamation ordering all settlers off the strip was received. In a few minutes large numbers of men who had staked out claims and returned here for provisions, gathered together on the street corners and discussed the situation. Some counseled prompt compliance with the president's order but others insisted that it was a good plan to hold their claims until expelled by the troops and then as soon as the soldiers were out of sight to return and begin farming. The advocates of the latter proposition are in the majority. The old soldier element are the most determined to retain their grasp of the claims and should the soldiers attempt to remove them there will be an organized resistance, but it is believed it will take an army of 800 men to keep them from settling back on the strip.

The cattlemen here did not receive the news of the president's proclamation ordering the invading settlers off the strip with much interest.

From Ponca, Willow Springs, Wyceville and other settlements in the outlet comes the news of burning of prairies. It seems to have been generally agreed upon that the first thing for the settlers to do was to start prairie fires and much of the strip has been burned over. These prairie fires served a double purpose. They drove most of the cattle before them and also destroyed the fodder which those remaining might have fed upon. Therefore the cattlemen are naturally depressed over the gloomy prospects.

Said Hewins, of the Cherokee Strip Cattle company, to-day: "There are now or rather were before the invasion, about 80,000 head of cattle on the strip. I do not believe the most energetic action on the part of the cattlemen and the government can save them from irreparable loss. If left in the strip the cattle will starve for there is nothing for them to eat there, and we cannot ship provender to them. It would be a losing investment, so there are 80,000 head of cattle good for nothing but hides, glue and bone dust."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president has issued a proclamation ordering settlers off the Cherokee strip and Adjutant General Kelton has telegraphed General Merritt, at Fort Leavenworth, to use the troops if necessary with prudence, as heretofore, to enforce the proclamation. This order was sent by direction of the secretary of war.

Silver Scores a Victory.

DENVER, March 17.—A Washington special says: The people of the west have every cause to feel delighted over the results of the meeting of the house committee on coinage this morning. It virtually reversed the action of the committee of one week ago and amended the bill in various respects, a friendly to silver. Where last week the committee voted down a motion to strike out the clause giving the secretary of the treasury the privilege of suspending the purchase of silver at his discretion, to-day this amendment was adopted by a vote of seven to five. This scores a victory in a line on which the silver men have been making a strong fight from the beginning.

The committee also adopted Representative Bartine's amendment providing for the free coinage of silver when the price of silver bullion shall reach $1 for 371.25 grains. Mr. Bartine made a gallant fight for this clause, and got there in fine shape, for which he is being congratulated by the western men generally. Another of Mr. Bartine's amendments making the notes issued on bullion redeemable in lawful money was lost, but there is a motion now pending for reconsideration of this amendment, and it may yet be adopted. If this is done the Windom bill will be virtually the same as the senate silver bill. At any rate splendid progress was made and the silver men are very well pleased.

There were only 12 members of the committee present, Knapp of New York and Wilcox of Connecticut being absent. Both lean to the gold idea and they may be able to make some trouble, as the chairman declines to report the bill until the full committee have considered it. Yet it is apparent that they will not be able to stem the tide or get over the seven votes that were to-day given in favor of silver. The meeting was secret and the members and clerks were adjured not to give the proceedings to the press, but the press does not mind a little thing like that.

A Ranchman's Spree.

CHICAGO, March 15.—An Inter-Ocean special from St. Paul says: John Williams, an Englishman, who is the owner of one of the largest sheep and cattle ranches in Montana, with headquarters at Great Falls, came to the city the other day. Owing to his desire to make things lively he is $1,000 short to-day, and Emil Constans, one of the hotel runners at the union depot, is in the county jail. Williams arrived on Thursday expecting to stay here a couple of days prior to his departure for Liverpool. He no sooner stepped out of the union depot before he was accosted by the hotel runners. Constans seized his grip and putting his arm in Williams' rushed him off to the Manitoba house. They painted the town Thursday and last night and some time this morning Williams claims Constans robbed him of $1,000 in cash and a steamship ticket to Liverpool. Constans was held in $8,000 bonds.

The Date of Opening.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—At a meeting of the world's fair committee to-day in the absence of the two members favorable to Chicago, it was voted to fix the time of opening the fair on April 30, 1892, and the closing in October. At the meeting to-morrow an attempt will probably be made to reverse this action, and fix the dedication October 12, 1892, and the regular opening for April, 1893.

Sullivan's Case Remanded.

JACKSON, Miss., March 17.—In the case of John L. Sullivan, for prize fighting, in the supreme court, the judgment of the court below has been reversed and the case remanded. Sullivan is held under bond to answer such indictments as may be made against him at the next term of court.

SOME FAMOUS CONTESTS.

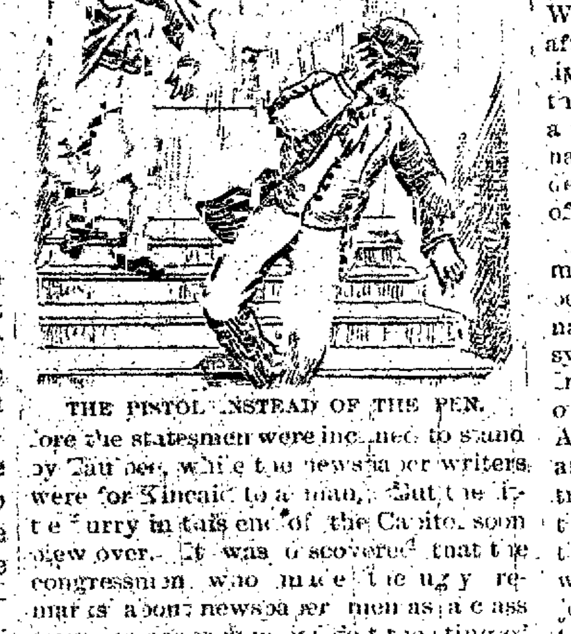
THE CONFLICT BETWEEN STATESMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.

Very Early in the History of the United States Government the Members of the Senate Began to Complain That the Journalists Printed Too Much.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—There seems to be an irreconcilable conflict between statesmen and newspapers. These men whose mission it is to do public things, and these other men whose office it is to find all about those things, are good fellows together, have many strong personal friendships one with another, and equally well know how to make use of each other's services and influence. But even such brethren as these cannot always live together in peace and harmony. Where all hands are independent and spirited, proud and pugnacious, there is sure to be a row sooner or later, and just now we have on hand a peculiar state of affairs in the big and beautiful Capitol of this nation. Up in the press gallery a daily joke among the correspondents is (and I don't consider it a very good joke), "Excuse me a moment while I go down stairs and kill a congressman."

On the floor of the house there are plenty of men who said when Correspondent Kincaid shot ex-Congressman Taulbee, "The infernal newspaper chap ought to be taken out and strung up," or, "I am in favor of driving the whole pack of them out of the gallery." There was a good deal of this sort of talk when the echoes of Kincaid's pistol were still ringing in the marble halls, and for a few hours there was no little feeling both on the floor and in the press loft. All true and brave men are clannish, and there-



THE PISTOL INSTEAD OF THE PEN.

fore the statesmen were inclined to stand by Taulbee, while the newspaper writers were for Kincaid to a man. But the flurry in this end of the Capitol soon blew over. It was discovered that the congressmen who made the ugly remarks about newspaper men as a class were the chaps who most felt the sting of a few small pieces of steel dipped in writing fluid, more poisonous sometimes, than the compounds of the Borgias, and it was discovered at the same time that while newspaper men were disposed to do all in their power, in a legitimate way, to help their fellow out of his trouble, they did not endorse his methods, nor themselves go about with loaded guns seeking the blood of the representatives of the people. As a rule the house and the profession get along pretty well together.

At the other end of the Capitol the feeling is deeper. There the trouble is of ancient origin. History is repeating itself in the hostility which is now leading the senate to threaten the wholesale arrest of newspaper men for printing so called secret session proceedings and to close up the gallery heretofore devoted to the use of correspondents. It is a curious fact that the very sedition law under which the senate proposes to prosecute correspondents, or one very much like it, was passed early in the history of the republic as a means of regulating and intimidating the press. During the time of Washington and John Adams the Anti-Federalist press was very bitter in its criticisms of the administration. The Aurora, an opposition paper of Philadelphia, enraged the administration and the senate by printing, before the government got hold of them, Talleyrand's dispatches complaining of the partiality of the American government. This led to deep jealousy of the press in administration circles, where newspaper men were denounced as dangerous malcontents and usurpers of governmental authority. In 1798 the administration passed the sedition law, and the first victim of it was Matthew Lyon, of Philadelphia, who was tried for sedition, convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 for printing a letter in which he stated that within the president "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice."

While in prison Lyon was elected to congress and took his seat on getting out of jail. Then an effort was made to expel him as "a malicious and seditious person, of a depraved mind and wicked and diabolical disposition, guilty of publishing libels against the president of the United States with design to bring the government into contempt." This resolution was defeated, and Lyon kept his seat. He must have been a very pugnacious sort of a journalist, however, for soon afterward he became involved in a personal quarrel with a fellow member, Griswold, of Connecticut, and they came to blows on the floor, and one of them seized the poker from the fireplace and beat his antagonist over the head with it. Another resolution to expel was offered, but again Lyon was victorious, and he held his seat to the end of his term.

The sedition law was aimed particularly at The Aurora newspaper, and in a short time the administration was in a quarrel with the editors of that journal. All the newspapers stood together, just as they are likely to do at the present time if the senate carries its spite too far. Half a dozen prosecutions were started at once, federal militia officers assaulted Duane, editor of The Aurora, and his lawyer, Cooper, was hounded to jail by implacable federal office holders.

In 1812 the editor of The Alexandria (Va.) Herald, just across the river from Washington, was arrested for printing secret session news about the proposed embargo act, thrust into prison and kept there for several months. He refused to give the name of his informant, and was finally liberated.

In 1818 two of the greatest senators, Clay and Calhoun, united in a movement to expel members of the press from the floor of the old senate chamber, where they had been accommodated for many years, and send them to the gallery. The movement was successful.

Later, in Andrew Jackson's time, Reuben Whitney, who wrote articles for Frank Blair's Globe, was threatened with death in a committee room by Congressmen Bailie Peyton and Henry A. Wise. These statesmen put offensive questions to Whitney, who retorted in kind, and bloodshed was imminent. Afterward Wise and Peyton confessed at the bar of the house that they carried weapons with an intention to use them on Whitney if occasion arose, and thus history records statesmen and not journalists as the first offenders in the matter of carrying guns with hostile intent.

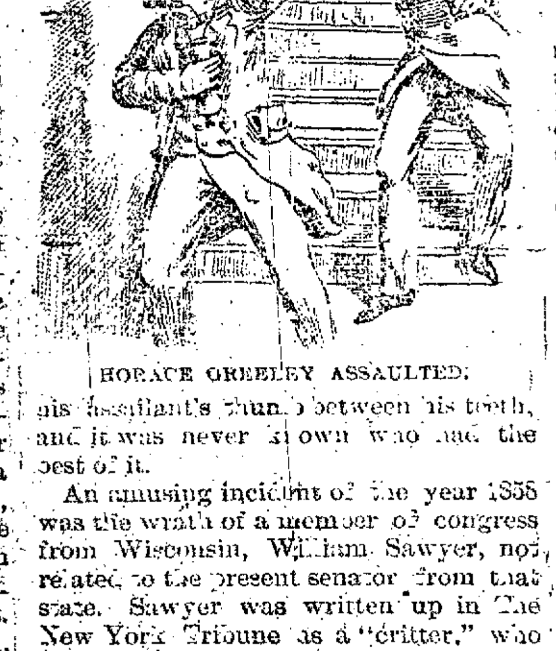
The famous Cilley-Graves duel in 1838 was the outgrowth of a quarrel between statesmen and journalists. Cilley, a member from Maine, charged James Watson Webb, then a Washington correspondent, but afterward editor of The New York Enquirer, with having received a bribe of $52,000 from the Bank of the United States. Webb challenged Cilley, sending his message by the hands of Congressman Graves, of Kentucky. Cilley declined to recognize Webb as a gentleman, and in that lofty manner which some latter day statesmen imitate, refused to "get into a difficulty with a public journalist." Of course Graves had to take up the fight on his own account, and promptly challenged Cilley. This challenge was accepted, and the preliminaries were arranged by Henry A. Wise and George W. Jones, the latter afterward a senator from Iowa, and still living. Rifles were the weapons, and on the fourth fire Cilley fell dead. He left a wife and three young children, and, having been a very popular man, his death in this manner caused a great deal of excitement all over the country.

It is worth while here to pause and remark that it was one of these quarrels between American statesmen and journalists that gave to the world the modern system of reporting legislative debates. In waging their persecutions of the press of Philadelphia, the Federalists of John Adams' day found it convenient to drive an editor named Cobbett out of the country. Cobbett retired to England and there began the first complete reports of the parliamentary debates ever published, while he also conducted a great political journal. Thus parliamentary reporting the world over may be said to have been born out of the persecution of the press in free America.

One of the foremost of American journalists had a serious personal difficulty with a statesman. More than a third of a century ago, when N. P. Banks (whose white head is on the floor below me as I write) was speaker, Horace Greeley was a newspaper correspondent in Washington. As a correspondent he was as pugnacious as he afterward proved to be as an editor, and he succeeded in rousing the ire of a big, six-footer congressman from Arkansas of the name of Rust.

This fine specimen of the statesman met Greeley on the steps of the old Capitol and struck him with his fist, and was following this up with his cane when bystanders interfered. In the letters of Mr. Greeley recently published by Mr. Dana, of The New York Sun, this assault is often spoken of, and it is made plain that while not shocked the young correspondent lived in no little fear and trembling of the personal violence with which he was so often threatened. At any rate, he armed himself with a revolver, and allowed it to become known that he would not stand any more pummeling. After this he was not molested.

Those were fighting days. It was at the same session of congress that Mr. Wallach, editor of The Washington Evening Star, then a struggling sheet, now earning an annual profit of $200,000, was attacked on the street by "Extra Billy" Smith, an ex-congressman, who was getting rich out of some mail contracts. Smith knocked the editor down, but the latter got



HORACE GREELEY ASSAULTED.

his assailant's thumb between his teeth, and it was never known who had the best of it.

An amusing incident of the year 1858 was the wrath of a member of congress from Wisconsin, William Sawyer, not related to the present senator from that state. Sawyer was written up in The New York Tribune as a "critter," who ate sausages behind the speaker's chair and wiped his hands on his bald head. "Then," said the article, "he picks his teeth with a jackknife, and goes on the floor to rouse the Whigs as the British party." Sawyer made a great fuss about this, succeeded in winning for himself the nickname of "Sausage Sawyer," and in having Richelieu Robinson, the writer of the article, expelled the privileges of the floor. Robinson afterward became a member himself, and famous as the twister of the British lion's tail.

In 1848 John Nugent, a bright reporter on The New York Herald, obtained possession of an advance copy of Polk's Mexican treaty, a "confidential communication" to the senate. Of course he printed it, and for his enterprise was arrested and brought before the bar of the senate. There he refused to tell who had given him the document, and he was put in jail till the end of the session.

There have been a number of such cases as this. In 1872 two newspaper men, White and Ramsdell, obtained a copy of a treaty in advance of its consid-

A PRISONER OF THE SENATE.

eration in the senate and printed it in The New York Tribune. The senate arraigned them for contempt on their refusal to tell whence they had procured the copy, and confined them for several weeks in one of the committee rooms, where they were fed on oysters, terrapin and champagne.

A few years ago Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, who never liked newspapers, organized an investigation into the manner in which executive session secrets are obtained, and threatened all sorts of vengeance upon the offending scribes. The senate marched up the hill with the old senator, did its best to scare some one, and then marched down again.

Hannibal Hamlin—nice old statesman he was, too—became enraged at a newspaper writer once upon a time and endeavored to have revenge upon the whole class by introducing a resolution to deprive the craft of the supplies of stationery which they had been getting for use in their galleries from the public stationery room. The correspondents proved that the value of the stationery used by them did not amount to more than a few hundred dollars a year, and invited the senate to cut off the supply. They did more: they at once began a merciless arraignment of senators for the manner in which they used up their stationery allowances in the purchase of opera glasses and similar articles for ladies who were not always members of their families.

The last conspicuous victim of a burning desire to regulate the press is ex-Speaker Keifer, who, at the close of the Forty-seventh congress, in revenge for some criticisms passed upon him in the newspapers, ordered the public admitted to the press gallery of the house. At the first opportunity the correspondents took possession of the gallery and barricaded its doors. Gen. Boynton, dean of the corps, and Mr. Barrett, now editor of The Boston Advertiser, stood guard behind that door all night, and when morning came and the public, armed with the speaker's passes, presented itself for admission, the door was hermetically sealed to all but representatives of the press. Keifer was beaten, and from that day to this the press has seen anything but generous toward him.

The lesson of history would seem to be that the newspaper buzz saw is not a safe thing to fool with.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Land Slide's Work.

TROY, N. Y., March 15.—A land slide this morning carried away a two story dwelling in the southern part of the city. Four lives were lost. Mrs. Margaret Doonan and daughter, Mrs. Johanna Hogan, both widows, and Annie Burns, 12 years old, were killed. Mr. John A. Kemp and an infant, Thomas Lawrensen and Mrs. Patchanfield, jr., were injured. A mass of clay and earth fifty feet deep slid down from the hillside.

Revolt Against the Ameer.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Intelligence has just been received here from Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, that a revolution against Abdurrahman Khan, the ameer, has broken out in that country. Among those connected with it were a number of courtiers of the ameer. Several were captured by the troops who remained loyal and were beheaded by order of the ameer. Other courtiers implicated in the revolt fled to Russian territory. At last accounts they, with a number of other revolters, were gathering on the frontier of Afghanistan.

Rev. Mr. Helmick Acquitted.

NEOLA, Ia., March 15.—Rev. D. Helmick, a Methodist minister, was to-day acquitted by a jury of the murder of Ed Palmer last summer. Helmick had prosecuted a vigorous crusade against the saloonists and disorderly element and had been warned that his life was in danger. He armed himself and one night when returning home was met by a party who began to rotten egg and stone him. He drew his revolver and fired at random, mortally wounding Palmer. The verdict meets with public approval.

Report on the Montana Case.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A meeting of the republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections was held to-day. Hoar submitted the first draft of his report on the case of the senators from Montana. After slight amendments it was adopted. The report of the majority will be presented to the senate on Monday or Tuesday. Gray will probably present a minority report on Wednesday.

The Fur Seal Lease Executed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Windom to-day executed the lease with the North American Commercial company, of New York and San Francisco, for taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for 20 years from the 1st of May next.

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PAUPERIZING PARENTS

Dangers of Over Legislation Discussed by Mr. Benjamin.

The Great Principle on Which Our Government is Based.

The State Magnified at the Expense of the Individual.

From the beginning of the world to the present day no question has received more constant and general attention than the solution of the problem of government. The happiness of every man is a stake in this question. Strange to say, notwithstanding that some approximation towards a satisfactory solution of this perplexing subject appears to have been reached by several nations, thus offering a model for others to follow, yet the question has never been more earnestly discussed than now. This may be in part because of the greater general freedom permitted to the people in the direction of government affairs. But in this country at least it is so due in part to the fact that while the true principles of government are better understood at present, many details relating to the practical application of those principles are still in a nebulous or experimental state.

There have been few sovereigns who would be willing to admit that they were inspired by other motives than the welfare of their people even in their most arbitrary acts. Even the czar of Russia, with his decrees, in this nineteenth century, to force all his subjects under the stress of horrible penalties, to bow at one shrine to speak but one language and to avoid political discussion or the secrets of individual liberty would doubtless vehemently assert that he is moved by strong patriotic motives alone. Most sovereigns whether good or bad, are blinded by such specious reasonings ignorant of the springs which our mysterious human nature will play on us.

MAGNIFYING THE STATE.

It is a fact remains however that governments have been almost everywhere in all ages, magnifying the state and almost deifying the state and the individual has scarcely been anything, or nothing. This may not always have resulted in evil especially in the case of new communities like the Greek republics of some in its early days. But the trouble has been that in all ages the hereditary sovereign has practically if not in theory, become the state. *L'état c'est moi* — I am the state—the famous dictum of Louis the XIV—is somewhat too strongly put, is still in point of fact a correct definition of government as it has been practiced the world over during these thousands of years past.

Even in the so called republics of Greece and Italy were actually oligarchies in which the government was really vested in the hands of a few ruling families who [illegible] the state for the benefit of whom the state practically was.

THE EXAMPLE OF SPARTA.

The most remarkable example of this form of government in which the identity and the rights of the individual citizen or subject were merged in the state, was that of Sparta.

This example is the more noteworthy, because before the Declaration of Independence by the continental congress of the United States there never was any more deliberate, more carefully considered or more thoroughly tested an experiment in formulating a theory of government than that which is said to have been invented by Lycurgus and put in practice during several centuries at Sparta.

Although nominally a monarchy, the government of Sparta was really an armed camp, whose sovereign was a hereditary general-in-chief and whose citizens were soldiers who surrendered their very identity as it were to the state. They sat at common public messtables, both sexes, belonging from birth to the state which had arranged the selection of the parents, were obliged to exercise based at the vigorous public exercises of the gymnasium, while those who were constitutionally feeble or deformed were sacrificed. They become a burden to the state. To such an extreme was this principle of the supreme importance of the state carried, that during the protracted Messenian war when many of the able men were slain a number of vigorous young men were selected from the army and ordered to return to Sparta for the express purpose of rearing a new generation of soldiers, for the good of the state. The women, whether married or single, submitted to this promiscuous intercourse. In Sparta, then the state was everything, the individual nothing. The state, which is merely an abstract fragment of the brain, was elevated to be the chief end of government. The same error was made in the case of the Pharisees, who assumed that man was made for the Sabbath. What was the result? Sparta left no arts, no sciences, no literature, she made no lasting impression in the progress of the race, and when she fell her citizens were the most sensual and corrupt in Greece. They had been taught but one virtue, physical courage and strength developed for the state.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Most governments existing since then, which have shown evidence of vigor on the part of the rulers, have practically treated the people as if they existed only for the state, just as the church has too often treated the world, as though the people were for the church and not the church for the individual soul. Enormous crimes, appalling cruelties, have been perpetrated by both church and state for the purpose of forcing men to accept this principle of civil and spiritual government.

This is all wrong. Society exists for the benefit of every unit that composes it. Government or the state exists not for itself, but for the individual, and is then only what it should be when it allows the greatest possible liberty consistent with order to every individual citizen. The state should be like the heart, man does not exist for the heart, but the heart for man; so long as the laws of hygiene are observed, the heart performs its duty of sustaining the life of the individual in a quiet, invisible way, never interfering with the thought or the action of the being whose action it sustains. The Sabbath is made for man and not man for the Sabbath. So a government is ordained for man individually and not man for the government. Only on this theory can that liberty be preserved for which our fathers fought and without which life is well nigh intolerable to the thinking men and women of this generation.

It was exactly for the purpose of formulating this basal principle of government that the colonies rebelled and formulated the constitution whose adoption marked the greatest era in the progress of free government since the decline of Sparta. It is the rights of the individual, and not the glory of the state which the constitution lays down as the foundation principle of good government—a government "by the people for the people."

These facts are so patent to our people who have now for generations imbibed clear and generally correct notions concerning the right theory of government, that it almost seems a waste to recapitulate them again. And yet it is necessary from time to time to recall them, for the reason that there is a real and growing danger that those very liberties which have been assured to us in this way may be stolen from us through thoughtlessness or failure to perceive some of the dangers which threaten our family, being independence. There is unquestionably a danger that we may drift back to the mistaken and most pernicious theory that man is for the state and not the state for man. It is not likely that outside of the ranks of the organized hierarchy of some churches of the country anyone could be found to admit such a notion. And yet the persistent efforts and practice of too many are tending precisely to such a result. If it comes, we as individual citizens cannot evade the responsibility of contributing to bring it about either by negligence or by not sufficiently scrutinizing the character of the men who make and administer the laws for us.

TOO MANY LAWS.

Without looking at other causes, even a reflection for a moment that besides the two houses of congress there are no less than forty-two legislatures grinding out laws for this long suffering people; most of them engaged in this tremendous task annually. Forty-three legislatures steadily making new laws or tinkering with old ones for a nation having not twice as many people as France! Law is a good and necessary thing, so is medicine but one may have too much of either.

Aside from the fact that we have twice as many laws as we need, many of these laws are positively bad, bad as law and bad in practice. It is quite possible that a people may become so enmeshed with various petty laws, that either it is ignorant and boots it observes them all, or it becomes a nation of law-breakers; for it is impossible for such a multitude of laws to be always strictly observed even by law abiding citizens. The greatest caution is requisite in legislating regarding matters which are not in themselves bad, although perhaps liable to abuse. Better that such a law should go now sometimes, than to hamper respectable citizens with a law whose force they fail to appreciate and for that reason find it hard to observe. Man is not made for the state, but the state for man.

EVILS OF OVER LEGISLATION.

The danger from this cause is twofold. In the first place the commonwealth is imperiled when too much law leads to a disregard of some of the laws, and hence a disrespect in general towards the majesty of the law, and in the second place, danger arises from the resultant indifference to the character of those whom we delegate to make our laws. Granting that a certain proportion of our legislators are men of some practical sense, high principle and pure patriotism, the fact remains that by far too many of them are either, honestly partisan or they are sleepers in ignorance and besotted with their own self-conceit; or they are men feeble in will power, or trimmers, who, for the sake of retaining office, make that the guiding principle of action; or, worse than all, they are ranting fanatics, who are elected or get themselves elected to such responsible positions with the distinct purpose of forcing on the people the practice of some pet theory or impracticable so-called reform of their own on the specious plea that it is for the good of the state. Most great reformers are men of earnest views, who by dint of their single mindedness, their arrogant, determined bearing, and their ever-lasting persistency succeed in overcoming all opposition and producing great ultimate public benefit. Unfortunately, while most self-styled reformers are men of such character, but few of such character fight in a thoroughly good cause or advocate theories that would prove of benefit to any but themselves. They are, however, by far the most dangerous men we send to our legislatures, for they possess the very qualities that ensure success, and when they do not convince they finally win by dint of persistent hammering. These are the men who, for the so called benefit of the state, are willing to sacrifice the rights of the individual and throw to the winds the dearly bought liberties for which our fathers fought and died. To them the state is everything, the individual nothing. In Sparta they would have been tyrants, in Spain inquisitors, in this country they are— legislators.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

The natural result of this condition of things is a growing tendency to resort to what is called moral or sumptuary legislation. The experience of past ages has shown how rarely such legislation proves beneficial or permanent, although it may be expedient in rare cases. Besides weakening the influence and responsibility of both families and individuals, and lowering the moral influence of the church when functions belonging exclusively to religion are relegated to the civil law, the final outcome of this form of paternal government must inevitably prove disastrous to that respect for individual liberty which so strongly differentiates our government from that of former or those of many other nations. The perfect system does not exist and probably never will in this world. Hence great caution should be exercised that in avoiding one apparent evil, we do not run into one far more serious and permanent.

We admit that as society improves it becomes more complicated, just as the Atlantic steamship of to-day is far more intricate and complex an affair than the ship in which Columbus came to America. But yet it can never be forgotten that however vast be the increase in detail in the mechanism and organization of such a steamship, the first thing and the last thing to consider in that wonderful fabric are the rights and privileges of the passengers for whom it was built and for whose benefit the company was chartered.

In like manner, if our republic represents a far more complicated system than the governments of other ages, it should still never be forgotten that the state was founded for the people and not the people for the state. We have far too much legislation; whatever be the remedy for this over legislation, whether by reducing the number of legislative sessions or by exercising more caution in the selection of our legislators, or otherwise, is it not time for us to consider the drift of events? Is it not time for the people to emphasize afresh the fact that man is not for the state but the state for every individual man?

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Tart Enough.

The tradesman who is willing to misrepresent his goods to suit the whim of the purchaser often finds himself in unpleasant positions. He is fortunate if he can succeed in extricating himself from such dilemmas at the mere cost of his own dignity.

A lady who was in search of some oranges for marking, every one she stopped at the fruit stand where she was accustomed to trade.

"Are these Valencias?" she asked of the obsequious clerk.

"Yes, ma'am. Valencias here, Florida there."

"Do you think the Valencias are very sour?"

"Oh no, ma'am, not as a rule. Perfectly sweet. Almost as sweet as the Florida."

"I am sorry," said the lady, regretfully, laying down the orange she had taken, "but in that case I must go farther. I am in search of really sour oranges for jelly."

The dealer looked after her sadly as she turned away. He had made a mistake, and he knew it, and a sale under might be retrieved.

"Lady," he called, recovering himself, "lady! I guess you'll find them a little tarty!"—Youth's Companion.

Taming a Toad.

I rescued a very large toad a few years ago from a rat trap in the garden and let it loose on the rockery of the conservatory, after basking its poor, torn leg in water and otherwise making much of it. The next day, after a very short search, I found my new friend seated on a large stone in a small artificial pool of the rockery, and I gave him a worm, which, after some hesitation, I persuaded him to take. After this 8 p. m. every day found my toad on the same stone awaiting his dinner. Sometimes he would eat as many as six worms, one after another, first appearing not to see them, though all the time keenly alive to their presence, then, with a sudden start, grabbing at them with launched up back and eager eyes for some moments, when the next instant—snap, gulp—the worm is gone, and the toad looking supremely innocent of the whole affair. I had his coat for several months, but on returning home after a long absence I never saw him again. I have found it a good rule never to handle creatures I am trying to tame until they are thoroughly accustomed to me. Much can be done with the voice and cupboard love.—Amateur Gardening Illustrated.

REVIVING IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF CHIEF WIDEOUT AND CORONADO.

The Advantages and Attractions of the Chief Cities in the State—An Essay on Prohibition, Prehistoric Remains, Early Settlers and Hunting.

Copyrighted, 1890, by Edgar W. Nye.

About three hundred and fifty years ago Coronado pitched his tent in Kansas. Prior to that it is believed that the foot of a white man had not been the author of any footprints to speak of within her borders. The early records indicate that the Indian had, up to that date, been the sole proprietor of that country.

Coronado found a fair and friendly set of Indians, quite a number of whom he married, in a cursory manner, after which he went away from the place. He formed the acquaintance at that time of old Wideout, chief of the Cowboyers, a very warlike and revengeful race. Wideout weighed, it is estimated, 400 pounds, though not very tall, say five feet four inches in height. So we may classify him as the widest red American, aside from Noah Webster, of whom history informs us.

Coronado, however, was not in search of Indians or a homestead, or even rest and change of scene, but he was looking for gold at the time, being a cold, grasping native such as flourished during the luxurious Castilian days or under the New Orleans dynasty.

CHIEF WIDEOUT AND CORONADO.

Not finding any gold in the region of Wichita, and town lots being far beyond his reach, he retraced his steps. He lived, however, to regret that he did not secure property there and hold it for a rise.

For some years the Wichita Indians and people of Sedgwick county, adjoining, lived with the orderly tenancy marked by the main streets of Wichita to-day.

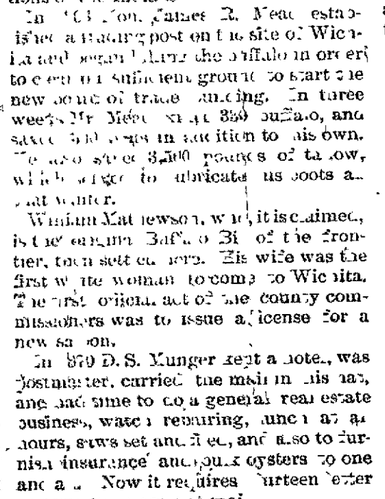
The first white man to settle in the county was Jim Ross. He was followed by a dusky man, who being buried in the same grave at the earnest solicitations of the Indians.

In 1868 Jackson James R. Meade established a trading post on the site of Wichita and began hunting the buffalo in order to earn a sufficient ground to start the new venture of trade and barter. In three weeks Mr. Meade killed 350 buffalo, and saved 500 robes in addition to his own. He also saved 3,500 pounds of tallow, which he used to lubricate his boots and coat with.

William Mathewson, who it is claimed, is the original Buffalo Bill of the frontier, then settled here. His wife was the first white woman to come to Wichita. The first official act of the county commissioners was to issue a license for a new saloon.

In 1870 D. S. Munger kept a hotel, was postmaster, carried the mail in his hat, and had time to do a general real estate business, watch repairing, and at all hours, saws set and filed, and also to furnish insurance and quite oysters to one and all. Now it requires thirteen letter carriers to spread the mail.

In 1872 The Wichita Eagle broke its shell, and with a shrill scream sought a new and wider sphere and began the opinion moulding business. The editor now occupies a luxuriant office, with rich tapestries torn from the treasures of European princes. He lounges back on a Turkish divan in a beautiful suit of pajamas, while silent eunuchs from the east do his bidding. On the walls are seen costly paintings of Socrates, Plumb and other prominent Kansas men. A group picture consisting of Messrs. Ingalls and Demosthenes hangs above the etruscan fireplace. Costly works are seen on every hand, and in mien grinning side by side, are the poems of Homer and Thomas Brower Peacock. There also may be found the philosophic speeches of Cicero, the Thomas Quincey of his time. Large etruscan vases jugs containing Wichita chartreuse ornament the sideboard and natural bunches of seed corn decorate the bust of a man whose name I did not learn.



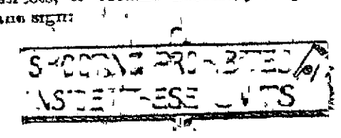
THE ORIGINAL BUFFALO BILL'S HOUSE.

And yet on this very spot, only a few years ago, it seems, the rank buffalo nodded in the wind, and the early pioneer mother was kept busy pulling the arrows out of her loved ones.

Is it not remarkable? Here, where now wealth and refinement just fairly jostle each other on the streets, and cable cars run clear out to the large farms, and hired men dig potatoes beneath the glare of electric lights, only a short time ago the early buckwheater, with his life in one hand and his scalp in the other, fled before the irritable red man.

Like hare before the beagle.

Later still, at each end of the principal streets, it became necessary to put up the sign:



The next day the sign had been punctuated by cowboys as follows:

Most all the windows of the town were also shot out as a mark of disrespect. Finally a cowboy was secured recommended, who had been in the proofreading and punctuating business, and the people made a cold and disagreeable example of him.

Wichita is the largest city in Kansas, but does not care to have anything said about it. Electric street cars run clear away out to the slaughter house and on into the forest primeval, so that sportsmen frequently go by street car into the haunts of the pheasant and the bear. It is not uncommon to see an eastern capitalist returning at night, after a good day's sport, with a dozen grouse and two good sized building lots.

Kansas is said to be the most remarkable grain growing state. Her soil is rich and black, her people full of hope and good victuals. Corn is low at the present time, but there is enough for food and fuel for the winter, the crop being unusually large. The man who said that by the light of his burning corn the Kansas farmer was enabled to read the mortgage on his farm was a pessimist with a tendency toward uxoricide. Out of the labor and anguish of war, drouth and pestilence in Kansas was born a beautiful state, and with her borders dwell a proud, prosperous and prohibition people.

Corn grows to a great height and so do the pleasing anecdotes regarding the productive soil of Kansas. I saw an ear of corn two feet long the other day, and stalks of corn twenty feet high. Also the unruffled remains of a grasshopper four feet long. I do not know how they were constructed, but they looked first rate.

Kansas is one of the most healthful states in the union. People live so long here that they get tired of life. The death rate is only 8 to every 1,000 people, the mortality being almost as low as it is among French atheists.

The Arkansas Valley is now called "the American Nile." All the rich alluvia and such things as that have been borne down from the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains and spread over this fertile plain. For six thousand years it was a pasture for the buffalo, the deer and the antelope, and while awaiting its destiny as a great agricultural hotbed, it has been watered by the

KANSAS CORN.

dews of heaven and enriched by the decaying aristocracy of the Osage and Wichita Indians. The dust of preadamite man, watered by the tears of the more modern and renaissance grasshopper sufferer, has laid the foundation for the granaries of the world and stimulated the bright eyed prevaricator to do honor to his state.

Emporia is a more quiet city, with fewer reading notices than Wichita, but a thriving business and good prospects.

Prohibition may still be found in Kansas, reaching its victims down to the prohibitionist's grave. I saw quite a number of people who were just beginning to doze with it, and thinking what a good it would one day have on them.

At Lawrence I visited the university, and wish especially to return thanks to Professor Snow, of Snow ia, for a delightful hour among his fossil batrachians and giant straddle bugs. He has a good collection of Kansas people who flourished at an early date and who made footprints in the sands of time which have been handed down to posterity in the limestone of our day. He has the lower jaw of a mammoth, with blue porcelain teeth, which for many years stood in the middle of a small stream, so that when the water was low the boys used to stand on this monster's chin and fish, little knowing what a treasure it would be to the savant and the scholar in future years. One day a sportsman stopped to spit on his bait, and glancing down at the huge stone decided that it was a bone. He got the pick to roll it over, and lo! it was the maxillary works of a great, coarse beast that could easily barter store like a chisel of oat meal, and use the raging main for a finger bowl.

Paris reminded me very much of Topeka. Paris has the same wide, smooth streets, and is also a railroad center, though Mr. Peacock does not live there. Mr. Peacock, the poet, I mean. He is the author of this stanza:

Swiftly, sorrowfully, then a sadness
Fell on our raptured souls, so light,
That eftsoons nigh unto madness
Lee with melancholy blight.

Eftsoons is one of our best words, I think; but Mr. Peacock would do better with it in the east, where eftsoons and gadzooks poets get much better prices than in the west.

Mr. Peacock gets some very flattering endorsements from other poets and the press.

Matthew Arnold, in reply to a letter and volume sent by Mr. Peacock, said, with great heartiness:

"Yes, we have had an unusually hot summer in England this year. Still, crops are looking well and fall plowing will also be done, at least a week earlier than usual. Sincerely yours,

"MATTHEW ARNOLD."

Lord Tennyson writes as follows: "I would be glad to accept your kind invitation to come and spend a few weeks at your house, but have agreed to jerk a few stanzas for the Guelph outfit and have already put it off too long." Continuing his letter, and in reference to the volume of poems sent him for criticism, he said, "I like the clean cut and rather earnest and honest work in your book, especially the job work and cover. I would like to figure with your publisher a little on a new book for this winter. Our lots are a, well here, though prices are low and live stock is looking tough and foresy, especially where the locust horn has went over the country like a large well worn of wrath. Yours fraternally,

A. TENNYSON."

Oscar Wilde says: "Mr. Peacock certainly writes with great vigor and speaks with considerable accuracy. He writes with wonderful force and bears down so hard on his subject that he wears out his pen and gives a beautiful polish to the under side of his sleeve."

Seriously, however, Mr. Peacock writes with much feeling, and some of his hyperbole and similes are as juicy as anything I ever sat down to.

Bill Nye

A STORY OF THE BREAK NORTH.

The True Account of the Last Arctic Tragedy.

The frozen wastes about the pole, where the Esquimaux live, have their love tragedies, their Romeos and their Juliets.

A young seal hunter loved the fair daughter of one of his richest neighbors. She returned his passion, but it was the old story—until recently opposition on her father's part, and the same article on the mother's with the usual feminine improvements thrown in.

Between the lake of ice on which the young seal had erected his hut and the larger one, which was occupied by the parents of his sweetheart, the cold had frozen an impassable crevice some hundred feet more in depth and twenty in width. Save for a single floating fragment just thick enough to bear little more than its own weight its house was completely cut off from the world about him. This practical isolation inspired him.

He began storing up in his humble quarters of lumber and other edibles sufficient for the support of two for at least six months. He also resolved to steal his bride, and knew that if he gained his lodge with her and broke down the bridge they were safe from trouble or pursuit for the winter season, or until the warmer waters of the summer moved the icebergs to closer contact. By that time he hoped the opposition of the parents would give way to pardon and reconciliation.

The Esquimaux sleep together promiscuously on a raised snow bank on one side of the igloo or ice house. Incased in their seal skin nightbags, with the huge protecting hoods over the head and face, they are as comfortable as their natures require.

The youth waited outside the girl's home until he felt that all within were asleep. Then, creeping through the narrow entrance, he made his way toward his darling. He seized the long bag like mass in which her fair form was incased, bore it triumphantly across the narrow bridge to his stronghold, and ere the affrighted elders could pursue him, with his ax had cut down the ice bridge and was safe.

Not waiting to hear the objurgations of those on the other side of the abyss, he fled to the cottage the fluttering form of his heart's devotion, sure of a short period of bliss, at least, and anxiously dragged back the fur hood to catch a glimpse of her sweet face.

He had stolen his father-in-law.—Philadelphia Times.

Easy as Swimming.

Mr. Simpurse (who has been accepted by Miss Wealthy without inquiries as to his financial standing)—I wonder, my darling, if your parents will give their consent.

Miss Wealthy (thoughtfully)—Papa has always been very particular about the moral character of young men I associate with, and he will arrange to ask a good many questions.

Mr. Simpurse (joyfully)—Oh, I can get references from half a dozen ministers.

Miss Wealthy (delighted)—That's splendid! Then after that all you have to do will be to get references from half a dozen bankers and you catch pa.—New York Weekly.

Both Pretty Bad.

"Bysens is an exceedingly extravagant man," said Mrs. Jones to her husband.

"Has he been telling you how much he paid for his house?"

"Yes."

"Well, I never could make up my mind which were the most extravagant, his expenditures or his stories about them."—Washington Post.

Getting Uneasy About Himself.

He knocked at the door of the morgue and the keeper asked:

"What do you want?"

"I want to know if you've got any body like me inside. I've not been home now for going on three weeks, and I'm sort of getting anxious about myself."

The difficulty was finally cut by an officer and the patrol.—Philadelphia Times.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

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Three months.....2 50 One month.........1 00

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Senator Blair's speech in behalf of the educational bill contained two hundred and seventy three thousand words. This would make about twelve sheets of the size of the GAZETTE.

The discussion on anonymity in journalism will be continued in the March New Review, with extracts from letters by Labouchere, Lang, Justin McCartay, Grant Allen and others; and Mr. Allen also contributes an article on the "Origin of Animals."

S. N. Francis & Co. intend to begin work on a new directory in a few days. The last edition, published in 1888, was the most perfect of any that had ever been printed here. It has been found very useful. But in this town changes are so frequent and many that in two years' time a directory gets out of date.

Sample courses of university extension lectures were given at Chautauqua last summer in order that those in attendance at the assembly might have a clear and definite idea of what such lectures are. A similar plan is to be pursued the coming season. It is hoped that many who hear these courses may go to their homes and arouse a local interest which shall lead to the presentation of such courses in many cities the coming fall and winter.

We have not made an announcement for a long time of so much importance to the city as the one we make this morning regarding the passage of the Lake Moraine bill. The passage of this measure insures us a largely increased water supply at a slightly increased cost. The thanks of the city are due to our senators and representative in congress for the interest they have taken in this matter. The Hon. Irving Howbert took special interest in this matter and to him is probably due the largest credit for this success.

The Grand Army of the Republic has requested the city to erect a pavilion at Evergreen cemetery to accommodate them at the exercises on May 30th. If the city can do this, the request should be complied with. There is no day in the year so solemn or so full of significance as the 30th of May. The youngest of the veterans is now gray-haired and has not the elastic step of 1861. Those of us who have come after them and are enjoying the peace for which they sacrificed so much cannot do too much to aid them in paying respect to the memory of their comrades who are buried in the cemetery.

It is almost a misfortune for any man who has been in politics and who is supposed to have political ambition to be the owner of any stock in a newspaper. Whatever the Republican says on any subject the News and Times rush around and try to find out that it is prompted by some motive relating to one of the large stockholders' alleged senatorial ambition. Mr. Hill has had plenty of opportunities to get back into politics within the last two or three years, but those who have been intimate with him know very well that he does not wish to, and that whatever object the Republican may have in making certain attacks, it is not for the purpose of assisting the senatorial aspirations of one of its stockholders.

The Manitou Journal gave considerable space in its last issue to answering an editorial published by our evening contemporary. It is idle to say that the people of Manitou as a whole are blackmailers. The grounds on which the Manitou Journal opposes the Lake Moraine bill are deserving of respect and should be met in a reasonable manner. The people of Manitou very naturally do not care to have a dam over their heads which may burst at any time and give a repetition of the Johnstown disaster. One of our papers published a description of this dam which was utterly preposterous. If such were to be built it might involve some danger, because it would evidently be built to hold a heavy mass of water. But there never has been any intention to erect a dam of this kind. We publish a statement which was submitted by our city engineer to the council showing that the proposed dam is absolutely safe. Instead of expending half a million dollars or more on a dam, it is only proposed to spend a few thousand dollars, as the natural configuration of the country provides a reservoir. The dam is merely to raise the height of the reservoir and to make a convenient exit. We presume that most of the people of Manitou, when they know that there is no possible danger connected with this dam, will rejoice that the Lake Moraine bill passed both houses of congress.

The evening before Robert Lincoln was nominated as minister to the court of St. James, each of the Illinois senators received a note from the president requesting him to call at 9 o'clock the next morning regarding the appointment of a minister to England. Both senators concluded that the president had determined to give this position to Illinois and consulted as to whom they should recommend. Finally John N. Jewett, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the house, were selected. Before the president had an opportunity to state his wishes, they made somewhat lengthy speeches recommending these two men. When their speeches were over the president quietly informed them that he had not called them in to make suggestions, but to inform them that he had selected Robert Lincoln for the place and simply wished to know from them whether they had any objections to it. At the time Senator Farwell thought this was a breach of senatorial courtesy and was already for the affront which he received later.

A bill is now before congress providing that the letter carriers have only eight hours' work a day. This is very just, but it is by no means the most important reform to be made in the post office department. The west, because of its rapid development, never has had very good postoffice service. There has been no time within the last four years when there should not have been from two to five more employes in our postoffice. If congress would pass a bill providing that whenever a claim is made for more service that the inspector for the district should immediately investigate it and that the postoffice department should immediately take some action on the inspector's report, it would do much more to help overworked postoffice employes than adopting an eight hour law. There ought to be more liberal appropriations for service. For really good service in this city at present there ought to be two more carriers appointed. Of course buncum can be made out of an eight hour law like this, but consideration for postoffice employes and also for the public could be shown in a much more effective way.

The war between France and the king of Dahomey has a peculiar interest because most of the soldiers of Dahomey are female warriors. Several of these Amazons were killed in a recent battle. Dahomey is a little kingdom north of the Gulf of Guinea and east of Ashantee in western Africa. The people seem to be somewhat of a paradox because they are called both hospitable and bloodthirsty, courageous and abject. They approach their king with their faces in the dust, but in fighting an enemy they are brave and bold. Their festivals are all of a bloodthirsty order. Once a year the graves of the royal family are sprinkled with human blood. The prisoners are killed in the most brutal manner. Drinking cups are usually the skulls of victims. The wives are obtained either by gift of, or by purchase from the king. The women compose the most important part of the army. They are well armed and always have the position of danger in battle. In case a man is married and finds his wife rather disagreeable he usually presents her to the king who puts her in the army if she is of proper physique.

The charges made against Commander McCalla and the testimony now offered before the court of inquiry may lead some people to believe that the discipline is very harsh in the navy and that common seamen are not treated as men. No greater mistake could be made than drawing this inference. In fact the only inference to be drawn is that the sailors are usually treated well and there is hardly any cruelty or there would not be such a stir over the present inquiry. Before the war men were triced up to the yards and there were various brutal punishments inflicted. Soon after the war there was a change and for the last fifteen years the severest punishment inflicted is to put a man in double irons in solitary confinement. There is no personal indignity about any of the punishments. In fact, the discipline tends to give a seaman self respect. He is rather given privileges in proportion to his good behavior than punishment in proportion to his bad behavior. Punishment, now, is in cutting off privileges rather than the use of physical force. There was a splendid illustration of the success of this system not long ago at the Norfolk navy yard. Captain Dewey, commander of a U. S. ship, was under sailing orders. The stores had all been put aboard and the ship was ready to sail. At this time, a committee of the sailors came forward and asked the executive officer that the crew be permitted to go ashore. They said they had worked very hard at loading the ship and they would like this recreation before sailing. The executive officer said it was unprecedented and impossible because the ship was under sailing orders. They then requested him to refer the matter to the captain and ask him. The executive officer said it would do no good, but went to the captain's quarters and made the request of the men. Captain Dewey instantly granted it. The executive officer suggested that it was unprecedented, but the captain said that if any of his men were going to desert he preferred that they should desert before they sailed. As a result, the ship's crew were divided in three parties and each party was allowed to go ashore for twenty-four hours. The remarkable thing about this was that this extraordinary privilege was not abused. Opposite each man's name on his return was put the check "S. and C.," "sober and clean." This instance is the best possible proof that the sailors in the navy are a very good class of men and also that the officers of the navy treat their seamen like men. If the board of inquiry finds that the charges are fairly well substantiated, then McCalla will be court-martialed. His judges will be the officers of the navy. It will be the severest tribunal he could have, because every officer will feel that the honor of the service demands that the severest punishment should be given to any officer who so far forgets the honor and dignity of his position as to do the unmanly and brutal things which McCalla is charged with. Another example of the same thing may be seen in the army. Lieutenant Steele, for treating a private soldier badly, is likely to be dismissed from the service, and it may result in the trial of General Ruger, who approved of the action of Lieutenant Steele. The indignation which these instances of brutality have excited show how unusual the event is and how sound public opinion is. There was a time in some countries when brutality among officers was counted a virtue. The ordinary seamen or privates in the army were treated like brutes rather than men. The only concession they had was whiskey and plunder. But that day has passed. The officers of the army and navy must not simply be educated in their profession, but they must be manly and gentlemanly.

The career of Sheriff Flack, who is now on trial for seeking to get a fraudulent divorce from his wife, is a very good illustration of the rise of many of the democratic leaders of New York. Mr. Flack was by trade a book binder and plodded along for many a year in a quiet manner earning a slender livelihood, but living a decent life with his family. His great misfortune seems to have been in getting the contract for binding the "Moody and Sankey" hymn books. There were some ten millions, in all, of these and he made money very rapidly. After making this money he began to take part, in a simple way, in politics in the lower wards of the east side. In this way he attracted the attention of John Kelly who thought him a very capable, honest man. Through his influence he gradually advanced until finally he became register of the city of New York. This gave him great prestige. He then ruled the districts under his immediate control with an iron hand and always answered to any call Kelly made upon him. Though not a sympathetic, magnetic man, he managed somehow to always control the votes in his districts and give Tammany a good majority. He was, therefore, nominated as the successor of Mayor Grant when the latter's term as sheriff was about to expire. At this time his power had become so great that while Croker was the acknowledged head of Tammany, yet Flack was understood to be the great tactician. His downfall seems to be not less rapid than his rise. He has been expelled from Tammany and is very likely to end his career in the state's prison if the wife that he wronged can be made to testify.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries seem to make a great deal out of the little editorial notice published Tuesday morning regarding the letter of Governor Cooper to Senator Hill. The News speaks of it as an attack on Governor Cooper, while the Times speaks of it as inspired by Senator Hill. As a matter of fact, it was inspired by friendship to Governor Cooper. All that the article contained was the simple statement that the letter was very unwise. His statement to the state board was an official statement in every way worthy of his position as governor, and it was received as an unanswerable vindication of the governor. We had taken pains before this to disapprove of the attacks made upon Governor Cooper by the reporters of the Republican who published the information from the state house. It is a matter of pleasure to us to see the News and the Times so prompt to jump to the defense of the governor. We do not think they need to be ashamed of it. Last fall when he was striving to protect the state against fraud, they were anything but complimentary to the governor and were throwing whatever obstacles they could in his way. We trust their sympathy did not come from the fact that the governor, even though he did not do anything wrong, was charged with it. "A fellow feeling sometimes makes us wondrous kind." We are afraid when the governor is no longer on the defensive, but shows as he will be able to show that his conduct in this matter has not been wrong and that nothing more than bad judgment can be charged to the board, that they will not continue their friendly offices.

The Gazette's Success.

Colorado City Iris.

The county fair association is no longer a question of doubt. An organization has been projected, backed by an abundance of capital. For this successful agitation the people may thank the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.

HIGH LICENSE.

There are two kinds of prohibitionists. One kind will not favor any but a prohibition law under any circumstances. Another kind is in favor of prohibition when it is possible to enact such a law and when the public opinion of the community will support its enforcement. But if it is not possible to have a prohibition law, this latter class is in favor of a law which can be passed and enforced, and will do the most good to reduce the evils of intemperance. It is quite evident, for example, that a prohibition law cannot be enacted in New York state, or if it were enacted it could not be enforced in New York City. Under these circumstances, therefore, the latter class of prohibitionists favor a high license law for New York City. There are small communities in New York state where most of the people are total abstainers and are against saloons. In such communities a prohibitory law could easily be enforced. If the end is kept in view, that is, the reduction of the evils of intemperance, the first class would not take their uncompromising position. The radical prohibitionists who are opposed to high license have stated among other things that high license simply permits the selling of liquor under the form of law, but does not reduce intemperance. It has been difficult to obtain very exact statistics on this subject. The Philadelphia Press, however, gives some very exact statistics regarding the experiment of high license in Philadelphia. The high license went into effect in Philadelphia on the first of June, 1888. The society which collected the statistics ends its year March 1, so that to facilitate comparisons, the statistics are all given for the nine months ending March 1. Of the general effect of high license on crime it appears that the total commitments were 32,308 from June 1, 1887, to March 1, 1888, under the low license law. For the nine months ending March 1, 1889, these were reduced to 23,767 and for same period ending March 1, 1890, to 24,277. The difference in the total commitments was largely due to the fact that there were fewer drunken men committed. As for example, under the period given above for low license 18,201 were committed for intoxication, and for the following years under the high license 6,589 and 7,298. The difference between the commitments for intoxication is almost equal to the difference between the total commitments for the different years, showing the direct effect of the high license law. Another set of interesting statistics is that regarding the operation of the Sunday closing part. For the nine months in two of the years previous to the operation of the high license law, the commitments on Monday morning for intoxication were 1517 and 985. For the two years that high license has been in force the commitments have been 269 and 430. This shows a wonderful reduction in drunkenness. The largest reduction seems to be among the females. As, for example, 297 females were committed for Sunday intoxication in 1886 and 1887 and but 30 in 1888 and 1889. Statistics like these hardly need any comment.

The GAZETTE was unfortunate enough yesterday to refer to the preposterous statement in our lively afternoon contemporary that the proposed dam of the Lake Moraine reservoir was to be "a solid masonry dam of cut stone and unusual thickness, 150 feet across the bottom, laid with the best Port and cement, &c." This seemed to burst the dams of reflection and give us a more lively variety. It is to be hoped that the editor of our "Town Topics" now feels better. Had he taken a cold bath, he would have had quicker relief. We had no idea such a little thing would make him suffer so. We have steadily refrained heretofore from calling attention to much more extraordinary things in our sweet natured contemporary, because it was hardly fair to expect certain journalistic qualities, save and except courtesy. As a sort of an "afternoon tea" paper, however, it is deserving of credit, and we will not err by criticising it again as a newspaper. We will also try to help it keep up appearances when such items as the passage of the Lake Moraine bill come in season for it to publish by giving it pointers.

Forty-three years ago, this spring, a youthful Prussian nobleman, with little to aid him in the way of money or influence in his determined fight for success in life, entered the united diet of his country and thus made his first appearance in public life from which he retired day before yesterday crowned with triumphs and honors which have justly made him regarded as one of the foremost statesmen of the world. Prince Otto von Bismarck entered the Prussian diet in 1847 at the age of thirty-two. He was not then an eloquent speaker, nor has he since gained a reputation for that quality, but his public speeches have been noted for their impressive and terse arguments, pointed and effective. He made his mark in the diet as one of the most courageous and determined of its members and his progress from that time was rapid. In 1849 he was a member of the Prussian constituent assembly. He began his diplomatic career as minister plenipotentiary of Prussia at the diet of Frankfort in 1851. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1852; to the court of St. Petersburg in 1859; was ambassador to the emperor of the French in 1862 and, in the fall of that year made minister of foreign affairs and chief of the council of the ministers of Prussia. In 1867 Bismarck was appointed chancellor of the North German confederation and on January 18, 1871, he became chancellor of the empire, which high office he has held since under three occupants of the throne. The qualities which have made the iron chancellor what he is are qualities which the young emperor will find it difficult even to approach in a successor. Emperor William is noted for the confidence he has himself, but the world will watch with unusual interest the sailing of the German ship of state without the strong hand and courageous heart which have been so long at the helm.

The Rev. Mr. Ames is the successor of James Freeman Clarke at the "Church of the Disciples," in Boston. Recently he gave an account of the transition in his ecclesiastical views. In stating this, he spoke of one believer in the orthodox faith who was an extortionate usurer. Of course it is manifest that it was very unjust if he meant that extortion was a common thing in the evangelical church, and it very justly made some of the evangelical ministers very mad. But while it is unjust, there are enough illustrations of this to make it worth while to say it. Instances are very common everywhere of men who are very strong on total abstinence, profanity and the doctrine of election, but are very weak when it comes to a horse trade or other business trade. Perhaps if the ministers would take this as a text and assure their hearers that being total abstainers does not make up for cheating ones neighbor, it might do something to take away the stigma which does rest on almost every church organization. A series of sermons on commercial honor would even do more good than a series of sermons in favor of total abstinence. More harm can be done by a prominent church member who has no commercial honor than by a saloon. The saloon tends to disgust most respectable people with vice. The prominent church member without commercial honor tends to cultivate unbelief. In every period of church history the persecutors and the very orthodox party have not been the spiritual, God fearing party, but those who tried to make up for their licentiousness and avarice by their extreme devotion to the orthodox creed. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ames will make this so plain that he will not have occasion when he changes from the Unitarian faith to some other to speak of an extortionate usurer in his church. The Unitarian is under a little disadvantage which Mr. Ames probably appreciates. The Unitarian can never be compensated for any of his extortion in trading by extreme orthodoxy on prayer meeting night and Sundays.

A highly important, and very interesting work upon which the Cosmopolitan Magazine has entered, is the offering of a premium of two hundred dollars to architects for the best designs for public winter bath houses for the poor of large cities. This offer has received the attention of architects in many parts of the country, and a very distinguished committee has undertaken to decide upon the merits of the plans submitted. The committee is composed of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Seth Low, the president of Columbia college, Captain Hoxie, of the United States corps of engineers, Mr. D'Oench, formerly superintendent of the city department of building, New York, and Mr. Richard M. Hunt, president of the American Institute of Architects. Probably no more distinguished committee ever served upon any determination of architectural plans than this, and the result will be looked for by the public with not a little interest. While some of the larger cities, like New York, have provided summer bath houses, it remains a matter of fact that there is no place where the poor classes of people can go in winter to bathe. The Roman civilization took cognizance of the fact that cleanliness was important, not only amongst the higher orders, but amongst the poorer classes of citizens as well. There is no reform, probably, that, in a small way, would be so desirable as that of providing for public baths at an expense which would be within the reach of those who have but little money to spare on other than the absolute necessities of life. The Cosmopolitan also offers premiums for plans for public laundries, for the poor, and for tenement house co operative kitchens.

Green the Color Now.

Among the spring hats and millinery are an unusual number of greens. Some wreaths—and, in fact, most of them—are all in green, sometimes in three or four shades and sometimes only one. Hop blossoms and leaves are made up into rather low wreaths, with trailing ends. Burdock stickers and leaves are among the "high novelties," and they are certainly pretty when put in among soft black or other lace. I think greenish yellows and yellowish greens are the favorite shades. I noticed among the flowers that nearly all the field and wild spring blossoms are represented. Daisies for children will always be popular.—C. Z.

His Legacy.

"How much did Fuller leave when he died?"

"About $50,000, I should say."

"What? In cash?"

"No, unpaid."—Toledo Blade.

HE LED A DOUBLE LIFE.

The Flight of Teller Pope, of Louisville, Brings His Record to Light.

The wrong doing of one man generally casts suspicion on many, and the recent flight of William H. Pope, teller of the Louisville City National bank, with $60,000 of the institution's funds will probably furnish excuse for the humorists again to turn their attention to bank officials as subjects for witty paragraphs. The violation of such a trust as that reposed in a teller is, however, more a theme for serious consideration than for a joke. The thief does not really rob the bank, he robs the honest toilers and professional and business men who are the depositors, and who depend upon their savings to secure their future from want.

WILLIAM H. POPE.

Teller Pope is a native of Kentucky, and was born thirty-eight years ago on a farm near Louisville. He received a good education and in 1881 entered the service of the City National bank as a clerk having charge of collections. Several promotions followed in due course of time, and two years ago he was made teller. The bank officials had no suspicion of Pope, and they regarded him as a person without bad habits, and thrifty in disposition, his thrift indeed bordering on penuriousness. At his apartments on Grayson street and to his business acquaintances he was a model of sobriety. But in another portion of the city he had a different kind of dwelling place and an entirely different sort of reputation. To his shady companions he was known as a man of bad morals, who gambled heavily and drank deeply. In a word, he was Mr. Hyde at night and Dr. Jekyll by day.

Pope's absence from his desk one morning created suspicion, and a count of the cash showed that $60,000 in bills was gone. Pope was bonded for $20,000 by the Fidelity Casualty and Trust company of New York.

SHE WAS AN HONOR TO HER SEX.

Columbia College Perpetuates the Memory of Her First Female Graduate.

Early in March there was placed in the east end of the Columbia College library at New York a memorial window in honor of a woman—the late Miss Mary Parsons Hankey, daughter of James Hankey, of Totts Hill, Staten Island. This memorial is to perpetuate the memory of the fact that Miss Hankey was the first female student who ever received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia. She graduated with the highest honors in 1887, and immediately entered on the career of a teacher at the New York ladies' school with which Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland was once identified. One day she met with an accident, but insisted on returning to work prematurely. The result was typhoid fever, and death came six months after her leaving college. Miss Hankey graduated when 23 years of age, and at that time President Barnard said of her: "I have never

THE HANKEY MEMORIAL WINDOW.

known a better example of a finely proportioned and well rounded education for a woman, and that woman a lady, than Mary possesses."

The design for the window is by Professor Blaim, of Munich. The subject is treated in an allegorical way, and represents the student kneeling, with wreaths of former triumphs at her feet, and reaching for the further honors tendered by knowledge or science. At the same time the student's face is turned toward an angel who beckons her to an immortal crown. Appropriate inscriptions appear at the feet of the figures—the class motto, the family coat of arms, Miss Hankey's favorite motto, and the record in Latin of the young lady's scholastic standing at Columbia and the date of her death, which was Jan. 26, 1888.

Artful Swindle of a Chinaman.

Mrs. Kendal, the actress, says that "a girl's first love is her religion." It might also be remarked that a Chinaman's first love is his cash, and the person who gets it from him must be artful indeed. Recently a New York Celestial joined his fortunes with those of a white girl, but failed to contribute much to her support. She bought a baby and palmed it off on him as their child. By this means she succeeded in getting several hundred dollars from him, with which she fled. The Chinaman first decided on killing himself, but thought better of that and swore out a warrant for the fugitive.

Sullivan Disagreeably Surprised.

John L. Sullivan, the champion pugilist, occasionally finds that he cannot have everything his own way. Recently he entered a New York drinking place and terrorized all the patrons, save one, an unknown young man, who resented unseemly familiarity on the fighter's part with a blow which sent Sullivan sprawling on the floor. The abashed and intoxicated champion was then led away by his friends.

On the continent of Europe the influenza has been succeeded by a strange malady called la nona. Sufferers recovering from the grippe fall into a state of coma for two or three days. If they wake up thoroughly, no serious consequences follow but if they sink into another sleep death ensues within a few hours. Influenza, while abating in Europe, is now raging virulently in Central Asia.

A Business Woman.

"Will you marry me?"

"No, there's no money in it. I can make more practicing my profession."

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WATER FOR THOUSANDS

Lake Moraine Bill Passes the House of Representatives.

It Now Needs Only the Signature of the Chief Executive.

The Provision Assures an Abundance of Water to the City.

Final Successful Result of Several Years of Hard Work.

The joyful intelligence reached the city Monday by telegraphic dispatches to the GAZETTE that the bill granting Lake Moraine and a tract of land about it to the city, had been passed in the house of representatives. As the measure had already passed the senate, being a senate bill, there was occasion for joy as it only requires the signature of the president to become a law. It is not thought probable that the president will withhold his approval.

The much vexed question of a supply of water for Colorado Springs is fully settled by this action of congress. At least it is settled for many years to come. The measure granting this land to the city has been presented in congress several times. Last winter it was passed in the senate but never reached a hearing in the house, and expired there with the Fiftieth congress. On December 16, 1889, Senator Teller again presented the measure and it again passed in the senate. Congressman Townsend, as a member of the public lands committee, was able to do much in getting favorable report and consideration in the house for the matter. The following is the full text of Senator Teller's bill, which is senate bill No. 1332, and entitled,

A bill granting to the city of Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the following described tracts of land situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, namely, that part of Pike's Peak military reservation described as follows: Beginning at station "O," as designated in the field notes of the said United States military reservation survey and running thence north eighteen degrees, fifty four minutes, forty-five seconds west, one thousand three hundred and twenty feet along the east boundary line of said reservation; thence south sixty five degrees, thirty-nine minutes west, eight thousand and twelve feet; thence at right angles south twenty six degrees, twenty one minutes east, two thousand five hundred and ninety five feet to a point on the south boundary of said reservation; thence north sixty-three degrees thirty nine minutes east, six thousand five hundred and twelve feet, along said south boundary line, to station "[illegible]" of said reservation survey; thence north nineteen degrees thirty one minutes thirty seconds east, one thousand eight hundred and fifty feet, to station "O," the place of beginning; also lots numbered one, two, three, four, and five, and the north half and the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, lots numbered three and four and the east half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two, all in township fourteen south, range sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian, containing seven hundred and sixty four and forty-eight hundredths acres, more or less, be, and the same are hereby granted and conveyed to the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and the state of Colorado, to have and to hold said lands to its use and behoof forever, for purposes of water storage and supply of its water works, and for said purposes said city shall forever have the right, in its discretion, to control and use any and all parts of the premises herein conveyed, in the construction of reservoirs, laying such pipes and mains and in making such improvements as may be necessary to utilize the waters contained in any natural or constructed reservoirs upon the said premises.

SEC. 2. That if the city of Colorado Springs shall at any time after the construction of reservoirs on the land described in section one of this act abandon the same or cease to use the same for water storage, the land herein described shall revert to the government of the United States. The survey of the lands so granted shall be made under the direction and approval of the war department.

The granting of Lake Moraine with its water to the city is a very small part of the city's scheme for providing a supply of water. It is the tract of land surrounding the lake, and which will provide the city with a natural basin for a storage reservoir, that is invaluable. Not only that but it was also necessary that the city own a tract of land about the lake and the reservoir, to prevent pollution of the water. The land is at an altitude of 10,108 feet above sea level, and consequently the water is free from decomposing organic matter. The land is unfit for cultivation and utterly worthless except for a storage reservoir. The country north of the basin is steep and rocky, and the south ragged and covered with dead trees and fallen timber.

The citizens of Manitou have expressed fears that the building of such a reservoir as contemplated would jeopardize their city and be a continual menace. In fact, at a late meeting, the city council passed resolutions asking congress to refuse to make the grant. Persons familiar with the proposed site of the reservoir declare that from the nature of the land a flood catastrophe is impossible at this point. The following is a report on this very subject, made the city council by Engineer Reid last summer, and should set at rest any apprehension on the subject:

To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

GENTLEMEN—In reference to the question as to whether or not the dam of proposed reservoir at Lake Moraine can be constructed with absolute safety from danger of breaking by reason of floods or other causes, I answer most emphatically in the affirmative.

First, As regarding the topographical features of the reservoir basin and vicinity. Strictly speaking, the head waters of Ruxton creek rise in the southwest (upper) end of this proposed reservoir basin, from a series of springs, and while there are numerous springs extending probably one-fourth mile beyond the west limit; and on higher ground than the reservoir, there is no well defined stream until a point is reached near the center of the proposed storage reservoir. The entire upper portion of this valley being strictly, as termed by H. Jackson, first lieutenant P. & D. C. signal service, U. S. A., in his report upon survey of Pike's Peak Military Reservation: "A marshy basin about one mile long, and from 300 to 1000 feet wide through which runs a perpetual brook four or five feet wide." Now at the point where the proposed dam is to be constructed, the water is confined to a channel of about same dimensions as those given above, on either side being dry and of suitable material for earthen dam, this stream being the direct overflow of the numerous springs above alluded to.

Now the principal cause of a dam of this kind breaking is from a sudden, tremendous flood, causing the water to overflow the top of the dam. Let us see if it is reasonable to suppose such a thing could happen in this case. Starting at the dam, and following up stream, we have a well defined brook for one fourth mile; then for a distance of say one-half mile further, we have a series of springs and marshes, ending abruptly at the foot of the steep mountain side, which has no water except flood and melted snow, and one mile from the dam takes us to the divide between Ruxton and Beaver creeks; going either northerly or southerly at right angles to this marshy basin, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile in either case, will take us to the Bear creek and Fontaine Qui Bouille divides respectively, or, summing up, we have a total drainage area of one and five eighths square miles. Now, owing to the great elevation, all above ten thousand feet, there is very little rain fall. There is, however, a heavy fall of snow and sleet, but these do not cause heavy floods. From the very nature of the case, it is utterly impossible for a flood of great dimensions to occur here. In fact, it is from the melting snow, which has accumulated during the winter time that we hope to gain sufficient water to fill the reservoir. Certainly we cannot depend upon the rains of summer to do this. I can testify from personal knowledge for eight years past, and from reliable testimony extending back twenty years, that no heavy floods have occurred in this vicinity such as to endanger a dam with proper waste facilities; nor is there any indication whatever of flood marks along this stream that such has ever occurred. But in the construction of this dam it is proposed to take such precaution as is necessary to meet any possible circumstance as may arise both in point of resistance and wastes.

The proposed dam will be constructed of earthern material, such being better than stone for two reasons:

First—There is no rock foundation upon which to rest a masonry dam, and

Second—It is impossible to get suitable stone for such work upon the ground, as all materials have to be packed upon burros some six or seven miles. It is true the surrounding mountain sides are nothing but granite boulders, but not at all suitable for masonry work. These will be used, however, in paving the water surface of dam.

To determine the formation of ground, several test pits were dug over the site of the proposed dam, with the following results; The first three feet from the surface was composed of loam and vegetable matter; the second strata, one and a half feet thick, composed of sandy loam; third strata, of same thickness, composed of sand and gravel; fourth strata, one foot thick, clay and sand, and at the depth of about seven feet, a strata of fine, clayey earth was reached—a pure glacial deposit—the most impervious of all clays, and the best known material for an earthen dam. It might not be amiss to here state that the name given to this lake—"Moraine"—and the basin, "Glacier Lake," is from the geological signification, and as it implies is a result of glacial action. We mention the fact simply to show that a formation of this kind is known to be the best possible for the successful construction of a storage reservoir.

The proposed dam is of the following dimensions; length on top, 350 feet; length on bottom, 150 feet; top width, 20 feet; inner slope, 3 to 1; outer slope, 2 to 1—making a bottom width of 195 feet, and maximum depth of 35 feet, impounding water to depth of 28 feet. The facility for waste will be 600 feet northward from the dam, and was, long ages ago, the natural waste weir of Lake Moraine, which was then considerably larger and deeper than now. This weir is a large granite boulder, several hundred feet long, and the top is seven feet lower than the top of the dam and is 250 feet wide in the clear, so that before the water could pass over the top of the dam the waste would be running a stream 250 feet wide and seven feet deep. If it were possible for a flood to occur to cause such a flowage as this through the weir, all towns on a lower level than the lake would be swept out of existence long before the dam would give way. But even then, the dimensions of the dam may be increased—say, carried up three feet higher, the inner slope made four to one, and the waste weir increased in width; however, I see no earthly reason why this should be done. It is the intention to excavate all the natural surface of the inner half of the dam to the solid clay strata above described, and refill such excavation by carefully selected materials—all of which will be carried up in very nearly horizontal layers four to six inches thick—wetted and rammed. In addition to this there will be a puddle wall, or concrete, carried up through the centre of the dam, which will be decided when the circumstances of the case are more fully determined. There will be two 24 inch outlet pipes passing through the solid ground on either side of the dam, bedded in concrete, with proper valves, gate houses, etc., and the inner slope of the dam will be paved to prevent washing.

I repeat that a dam can and will here be constructed that is absolutely safe in every particular, and one as solid as the mountains upon which it rests.

Respectfully submitted,
E. E. REID, City Engineer.
City Engineer's Office, March 12, 1890.

The city probably owes Hon. Irving Howbert a vote of thanks for this speedy action of the house. When the action of the Manitou council became known, Mr. Howbert, who has always been very greatly interested in the measure, decided that a move must be made on Washington, and on Tuesday evening quietly slipped away. Mr. Howbert's idea was that as the bill had been reported favorably by the public lands committee, all that was necessary to do would be to go to Washington and in company with the state's representatives call upon Congressman Payson, of Illinois, chairman of the public lands committee, and impress upon him the necessity of calling up the measure for action immediately. This is probably what Mr. Howbert did do. The objections raised by Manitou were sent directly to Congressman Payson, and it was feared that if he did not fully understand the matter he might raise an objection when Mr. Townsend called this bill up. This objection coming from the chairman might have killed the measure or at least delayed it for years. The only resource left Manitou now, if it wishes to object to the construction of the reservoir is to wait until the dam is constructed, get out an injunction and prove by expert engineers that it is unsafe.

WAS IT LEGAL?

Residents of West Colorado Springs Question Whether they are Part of the City.

Was West Colorado Springs properly admitted as an addition to the city is the question that is agitating the residents of that section. Many of the citizens of West Colorado Springs are led to believe that it was not, and are disposed to test the matter in the courts. On Thursday evening a meeting was held at the Union chapel in West Colorado Springs, attended by a number of the citizens, and a committee was appointed to wait upon some lawyer and get an opinion as to the legality of the proceedings. The committee reported at a meeting held last night. Mr. Willis presided at the meeting, and Mr. Charles Craig read the following opinion which he had gotten from Judge McMorris yesterday:

As to the validity of the action of the city council of the city of Colorado Springs in the attempted annexation of West Colorado Springs, of which you ask my opinion, I beg to say that after a careful examination into the proceedings in the matter taken by the city council and of the law governing the annexation to cities of territory already platted into streets and lots, I am clearly of the opinion that the action taken by the city council in no manner complies with the statute provided in such cases, and is therefore void. That what has been done in the premises does not have the effect to annex any part of West Colorado Springs to the city, and that if allowed to stand or attempted to be acquiesced in, will result in serious embarrassment to the city and also of the territory attempted to be annexed, in that taxes levied for city purposes therein would be illegal and not collectable and the city could not therein enforce their ordinances and police regulations.

Respectfully submitted,
T. A. McMORRIS.

After the reading of the opinion there was some slight discussion, in which it appeared that the residents of West Colorado Springs present were not unanimously opposed to annexation, but that they were desirous of seeing that the annexation is done legally. Mr. Craig stated that a decision could be gotten in the district court for about $50. Upon motion a committee composed of Mr. J. A. Fielder and Mr. J. Cleary were appointed to circulate a subscription paper for the purpose of collecting the money necessary. A majority of those present subscribed $3 each. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

City Attorney Peltz was asked regarding the matter yesterday. He used practically the same words as given the council Monday night. That there are two ways provided in law for admitting additions to the city. One is a process of forcing them to come in through the courts, and the other is by petition to the council and in which a plat must be accepted. The latter method has been used in admitting West Colorado Springs, but it might be shown that the method used only applied where land had not been previously platted and settled up. There is no law which directly specifies how such land should be admitted, excepting the process of suit through the courts. The last named process would require several years before it could reach the supreme court. Mr. Peltz said that if the citizens of West Colorado Springs decided to test the matter, their attorney would probably apply for a writ of certiorari and that the matter would then be pushed as it might complicate matters greatly if a decision against the city is given after the municipal election. If a decision is given to the effect that the action of the council was illegal, matters will stand just as they were before, and the city will have to begin an action in the county court to force the addition to come in.

Stephen Aldrich, the insane man from Eastonville, was tried in the county court yesterday and declared insane. Deputy Sheriff Saxton took the patient to Pueblo last night.

Mr. John A. Zenting recently purchased lot 23, block 1, Golden's subdivision, for $800. He will build upon it.

CITY COUNCIL.

Important Matters Considered by the Council Monday Night.

The mayor and all councilmen were present at the meeting last night.

After reading and approving of the minutes the mayor announced the receipt of a telegram stating that the Lake Moraine bill had passed in the house of representatives.

A petition from Mr. McAllister was referred to the finance committee.

A petition signed by numerous taxpayers was read asking that a special election be had calling for the issue of $75,000 improvement bonds, and that the council provide for the interest thereon in the annual appropriation ordinance. Referred to the finance committee.

A petition of the Lowe Gas and Electric company was presented asking that an ordinance be passed granting the company the same rights and privileges as enjoyed by its predecessor, the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke company. Received and placed on file.

In the matter of a petition, presented some time ago, asking that an additional bridge be placed over the Monument creek, the street and ditch committee reported in favor of placing a bridge over Kiowa street as soon as the finances will permit.

Alderman Sprague moved that the ordinance asked by the Lowe Gas and Electric company be passed. W. R. Barnes wanted the matter laid over. Mr. L. P. Lowe, of the company, addressed the council. City Attorney Peltz explained the legal aspects of the ordinance and the differences in the new and old. The vote to suspend the rules stood five for and two against.

The following ordinances were read: An ordinance to amend an ordinance concerning water works; an ordinance amending an ordinance for election of city officers; an ordinance amending an ordinance for the establishment of a police force.

The rapid transit company asked that it be granted right of way over Cascade avenue, south of Pike's Peak, over Spruce street and on the Mesa road from Spruce to Walnut streets. The original ordinance required that the road have its lines in operation on certain streets of the city in one year from the time it was passed or its franchises would become void. As the road does not now intend building on certain streets at that time contemplated, it was asked that the ordinance be amended. This action was taken.

An ordinance was read and passed which provides that at the coming election the citizens will be permitted to vote upon the question of appropriating $500 for free library purposes. The council will appropriate the money but if the question is defeated it will not be levied.

A bill of M. L. De Coursey for $3629 worth of water pipe laid in Parrish's addition and which now pays the city 10 per cent in water rents, was presented. Referred to finance committee to be incorporated in the annual appropriation bill if it so recommends.

The following bills were read and allowed:

William Scott, work	$ 2 65
C. B. Ferrin, work	9 00
Wm Lennox, hauling	59 68
L. H. Gowdy & Co., printing	43 00
Rimmer & McFarland, horse shoeing	3 52
W. E. Roby & Co., grain	18 1[illegible]
J. Bayne, hauling	2 00
Thos. Davis	50
J. D. Peltz, money advanced	10 75
Costs in suit Cahn's addition	28 40
H. C. McCreery, cash advanced	20 00
W. D. Belding, livery	41 00
Gazette Printing Co.	12 45
Extension work	80 00
A. F. Shields, hauling	5 00
A. F. Whitneck, hauling	16 00
A. S. Carter & Co., dog tags and express badges	48 00
Rhodes Bros., pipe	1,256 46
Colorado Coal and Iron Co., pipe	1,17[illegible] 98
J. D. Peltz, money advanced	125 00

The drain layer and plumbers bonds of E. S. Bumstead & Co. were presented with J. E. Thedinga, Joseph Dozier and S. E. Sessions as sureties. They were approved.

The street and ditch committee reported in favor of grading Huerfano street west of the bridge as soon as the city funds will permit.

A plat and statement of the East End addition to Colorado Springs was presented for adoption. The ground platted is east of the Deaf Mute and Blind institute and lies between Huerfano street on the south and St. Vrain street on the north. Accompanying the plat was the statement of the city engineer as to the proper platting of the land, and the city attorney assured the council that there was no legal objection to accepting the plat unless the taxes were not paid. He was assured upon good authority that they are paid, and could see no objection to accepting the plat immediately. The plat was accepted and approved.

Alderman Sprague moved that an itemized account of the expenditures of the city for the year be printed in pamphlet form. The motion was adopted.

Resolutions were read expressing the gratitude of the council for the services rendered by Senators Teller and Wolcott and Representative Townsend in securing the passage of the Lake Moraine bill. The clerk was instructed to forward copies of the resolutions to the gentlemen named.

A resolution was presented and passed asking the county commissioners to have the slaughter houses south of town removed.

Alderman Lawton moved that when the council adjourn it be to meet on Saturday night, to consider the appropriation ordinance. Adopted.

Upon motion of Alderman L. P. Barnes the council agreed to join the Iron Springs Hotel company in paying for a telephone; said telephone to be placed in the hotel for three months each year and in the residence of the city's agent, at the head of the water works system, nine months each year.

The county appointed the following judges of election for the Fifth ward: W. L. Conant, F. H. Maynard, L. W. Ralstin. Voting place for the ward is to be at the hose house in West Colorado Springs.

The city attorney stated that the improvement bonds asked for could not be voted at a special election, and about an hour was consumed in discussion as to whether there was time enough to proceed in the matter at the regular election. It was decided that ten days notice is sufficient and as it is required that the purposes for which bonds are voted must be specified, the finance committee submitted resolutions to the effect that $60,000 worth of improvement bonds be voted upon divided as follows: For sewer extension, $25,000; for water extension, $25,000; for construction of bridges, $10,000. The ballots are to be so arranged that the citizens can vote for all or any one of the propositions.

The council adjourned.

THE PRIMARIES.

Results of the Republican Primaries Held Tuesday.

The republican primaries were held Tuesday night, and in spite of an apparent lack of interest manifested in the nominations previous to the meeting, were universally well attended. Candidates for aldermen were nominated in all the wards and delegates selected to attend the city convention this evening, when a candidate for mayor will be named. If the delegates who were named are present Saturday evening, the convention will be thoroughly representative of the business and professional men of the city.

FIRST WARD.

The First ward meeting was held in the district clerk's office. Judge Campbell called the meeting to order. Mr. E. S. Joslyn was chosen chairman and E. H. Owen, Jr., secretary.

Mr. J. D. Peltz nominated H. C. McCreery as candidate for alderman from the First ward, and he was chosen.

The following delegates were selected to represent the ward in the city convention: J. D. Peltz, E. H. Owen, Jr., W. H. Roby and E. Joslyn.

Mr. W. E. McLain was chosen ward member of the city committee, and the meeting adjourned.

SECOND WARD

The Second ward voters assembled in the county judge's office at the court house. Mr. Reuben Berrey called the meeting to order. Ex-Mayor Matt France was chosen chairman and Mr. L. H. Gowdy secretary.

Nominations for candidate for alderman being in order, Mr. J. S. Luckraft nominated W. E. Roby, Mr. E. J. McIntyre nominated E. S. Bumstead and Mr. Reuben Berrey nominated William Lennox.

Chas. B. Seldomridge and J. L. Hamilton were appointed tellers to take the vote, which was by ballot. The vote resulted:

Lennox	4
Bumstead	9
Roby	17

Mr. Roby having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

A number of names were mentioned for delegates to the city convention and a vote taken, the seven persons receiving the highest vote being chosen. The delegates chosen were: B. F. Crowell, M. L. De Coursey, T. A. McMorris, E. J. Eaton, Reuben Berry, M. W. Everleth, Matt France.

Charles B. Seldomridge was chosen ward member of the city central committee, and the meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD

The Third ward primary meeting was called to order by City Committeeman R. B. Taylor, who read the call, and the election of temporary officers was proceeded to. Charles Walker was elected chairman and R. B. Taylor secretary. On motion the temporary organization was made permanent.

The chairman announced that the ward was entitled to seven delegates in the city convention and the nominations were made, the vote resulting as follows: R. B. Taylor, 23; T. J. Manley, 20; C. E. White, 21; Charles E. Noble, 19; Charles Walker, 19; A. B. Brisbin, 18; D. B. Fairley, 16; W. E. Lloyd, 15; W. F. McKeenan, 14; scattering, 8. The first seven having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The nomination of a candidate for alderman was next in order and an informal ballot was first taken, followed by a formal ballot, resulting as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
George O. Nevins	14	19
C. B. Aiken	3	6
C. E. White	2	..
Milo Rowell	1	..
J. O. Skinner	2	2
C. E. Noble	5	..
E. C. Bartlett	1	..
J. M. Bolton	1	1

After the informal ballot Mr. Noble withdrew in favor of Mr. Aiken and Mr. White also withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Noble the nomination of Mr. Nevins for alderman was made unanimous. Mr. Charles Walker was chosen the Third ward member of the city committee by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth ward convention was held in the city council room and was very largely attended. Mr. S. E. Kinsley called the meeting to order and was chosen permanent chairman, with D. F. Law secretary.

Nominations for alderman being in order, several names were proposed. F. A. Sperry nominated J. K. Fical, John Cochran nominated F. L. Rouse, M. E. Irving nominated H. H. Artz and A. F. Moore was nominated. It was objected that Mr. Artz was not a republican and after discussion it was decided that his name should not be considered. The formal ballot resulted as follows:

Fical	1
Moore	19
Rouse	32

Mr. Rouse was declared the nominee of the caucus. The following list of delegates to the city convention was named and elected by acclamation: John Cochran, T. J. Fisher, A. H. Corman, Charles Griffin, F. A. Sperry, A. Hemenway and J. K. Fical.

F. A. Mangold was chosen member of the city committee, and the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH WARD.

At the Fifth ward primary meeting J. E. David was elected chairman and George F. Owen secretary.

The meeting proceeded immediately to the nomination of a long term alderman. An informal ballot resulted as follows: J. A. Leach 25, F. F. Rudy 10, and W. A. Conant 8. On second ballot Rudy got 6 votes, Conant 8, and Leach 22. On motion Mr. Leach was declared the unanimous choice of the caucus.

For short term alderman Mr. Conant and Mr Rudy were placed in nomination and Mr. Rudy was chosen on the first ballot. On motion the nomination of Mr. Rudy was made unanimous.

John Simmons, W. A. Conant and George F. Owen were elected delegates to the city convention and M. A. Conner was chosen to represent the Fifth ward on the central city committee. The meeting, after speeches from the candidates, then adjourned.

The Florentine Reformer.

The lecture on Savonarola by Dr. Gunsaulus at the First Congregational church on the 19th drew an audience which filled the building. The lecturer was briefly introduced by President Slocum and, chaining the attention of the audience in his first few words, he held their interest unabated until the close.

He rapidly sketched the events immediately surrounding and preceding the life of Savonarola and then painted a living picture of the great Florentine and the leading events of his life, closing with the account of his heroic martyrdom.

Dr. Gunsaulus, although a young man, possesses qualities which few lecturers have. His language is forcible and elegant, his delivery is powerful and distinct and his gestures are expressive and graceful. His words are full of ideas and thoughts so original and virile that anybody would read a discourse of his without ever laying down the book; and the combination of all these places him in the front ranks of popular lecturers.

He plays upon all the feelings of his audience, shifting from sublimity or pathos to humor without detracting in the slightest from the absorbing interest of his words.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing him will always involuntarily associate his name with that of his subject, since he gave a new and vivid coloring to their mental picture of the Renaissance and its principal figure.

A New Enterprise.

Work has recently commenced on a new cold storage building to be erected in this city by Mr. John Curr, for the use of the Brink & Wyman Mercantile company. This building has become a necessity on account of the large and growing mountain trade of Colorado Springs. The building is to be put up on the north side of Cucharras street, between Tejon and Cascade. The foundations are already laid and the superstructure is nearly framed and will be raised today. The entire first floor is to be used for storage. It is to be 40x24 feet and nine feet high, and will have a capacity of 40 tons of perishables. There will also be a receiving and cooling room, where stock will be cooled before storage so that the temperature of the inner compartments may remain constant.

The second floor, 40x24 feet, and 17 feet high, will be given entirely to the storage of ice. Five hundred tons will be placed there every spring and will keep the air at 35° the year round. The floor timbers of the ice room are of Oregon pine, 12x14 inches. On these will be laid the joists, 2x12 inches, and on these the floor proper will be laid of 2-inch plank, 6 inches wide, laid on edge. This will give the floor a total thickness of nearly 3 feet and a strength sufficient to support twice the weight of 500 tons that will be placed upon it.

The plan of the structure will be simply that of an enormous refrigerator. The walls of the storage room will be made up of three thicknesses of board and seven of heavy paper separated by seven air spaces. The air room will be surrounded by five thicknesses of board and ten of paper separated by nine air spaces. The whole structure will be enclosed by seven inches of brick. This non-conducting wall will prevent wasting of ice in hot weather.

The total cost will be in the neighborhood of $10,000. The contractors, Gerhardt & Foster, expect to have the building ready for occupancy by the 5th of next month.

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FRANCESCO LAMPERTI.

A Visit to the Famous Italian Singing Professor.

Time Often With the Teacher of Albani and Nevada.

The Great Singing Master's Home and Surroundings.

MILAN, March 2.—It will seem almost incredible to foreigners and, above all, to Americans, that, when I wished to call on the famous singing master Francesco Lamperti, who has turned out so many excellent prima donnas, I had no little difficulty in learning his whereabouts. And this in the city of Milan, which has been the centre of his professional career for nearly the whole of his long, artistic life. Yet, so it was. Certainly once more the proverb was exemplified—"A man is no prophet in his own country." I hunted over carefully the two local directories the "musical capital" of Italy boasts; but in vain. I asked singing masters to direct me—equally in vain. I bombarded the theatrical agents. They shook their heads, and could tell me nothing. Some few ventured to hint that no doubt he was dead—he was so old. But of one thing this futile search convinced me, and that was, that the remark of an Italian friend whom I had asked concerning Lamperti was just.

"For the last thirteen years, Lamperti," he said, "has ceased to be remembered by us Milanese, for he spends most of his time away from this city—now at Nice, now at Paris, and now at Cernobbio, a lovely place on the lake of Como, where the master has bought a villa with the funds which have flowed to him so richly from American pockets."

I was not yet discouraged, however. Some one told me that he had seen Lamperti in the street a few days previously; then some one else remarked that he had been seen at the Scala on the occasion of the first production in that house, and in this city, of Wagner's opera, "The Master Singers of Nuremberg." This was encouraging as far as it went; it proved that the object of my search was not dead. But not one living soul could give me the faintest indication as to where he lived. As a last resource I went to the Anagrafe, a public office in all Italian municipalities, where the names, ages, etc., of the inhabitants are most carefully registered. The municipal clerks eyed me with a suspicion before he would answer my question, and desired to know exactly for what reason I wished to have the address of the Maestro Lamperti. At last he came to a resolution, and turning to the shelves where stand, neatly ranged in proper order, what represents the whole population of Milan, took out a thin paper pamphlet, and favored me with the words: "Via San Pietro all' Orto, No. 20."

At last I had the desired information. A few steps took me to the above named street. As I was sure I wondered, way on earth the Maestro should have pitched his tent there. San Pietro all' Orto is a narrow street in the very centre of Milan, no place for families to reside in. It is indeed the centre of Milanese daily and weekly journalism. Here all the best papers and all the inferior ones have their offices and their printing presses; here editors, writers and printers' devils may be seen hurrying to and fro all day long. What could have attracted a singing master to such a street? A great master like Lamperti, I should have thought, would have chosen a more refined abode. By the time I had finished this train of thought I stood before No. 20, a modest house of no exterior pretensions. So here was my goal at last. I entered the porter's lodge, and said:

"The Cavaliere Lamperti?"

"Has not lived here for a year back. If you want to see him you must go to Via Monte Napoleone, 18."

So much for the accurate information to be obtained at the city hall, I thought to myself. I now wended my way to the Via Monte Napoleone, not far distant. It was a so a business street, but one of more elegant exterior than the one I had just left. No. 18, however, proved to be one of the few old, common houses left in this thoroughfare. It had not even a porter's lodge. I entered the big portico and found myself in a central court, which was far from clean. Here, leaning against a door, was a little Arab, who told me that if I went up to the first floor I would find the Maestro.

I obeyed orders, mounted the narrow steps, and came to the first floor. The door of the apartment bore no indication as to its inmate, as is usual in Italian houses. I rang, and a maid servant answered my bell. While I was interrogating her, a tall, beautiful lady, of large sculpturesque form, with reddish blond hair, came out from one of the sitting rooms. In correct Italian, but with a decided foreign accent, she asked me whom I sought and what I wanted. Hearing my mission, she begged me to follow her into a large elegant apartment, that had a window looking upon the street. In this room the first thing that struck my eye was the extraordinary number of portraits of persons of both sexes which it contained. They were hung in frames from the walls, they were placed in frames upon the furniture, they were stuck into the hooking-glass, they were spread out in long open albums, they covered the large folding screen, they even invaded the grand piano. There seemed no end of them, nor an end to the ingenuity of their placing.

I was so absorbed by looking furtively at these portraits that it was a few seconds ere I was aware that in this same room I was at last face to face with the object of my search, the Maestro Lamperti. He was reclining in a deep armchair. His legs lay on another chair were covered with a crave ing rug. On his head he wore a cap, and his hands were covered with woolen mittens. He was seated between the windows by the side of the piano, and within reach of his hand was—not a roll of music, but a box of sweetmeats. The figure made a deep impression on me. In this position the hale form of the old Maestro seemed broken down, while his snow-white hair and moustaches gave a yellow pallor to his face, which looked like parchment. He listened patiently while I detailed the object of my visit, but said nothing. When there was need of an answer, the lady who had shown me in, replied for him. Among other things she said:

"In America my husband has many pupils and admirers."

Those two words, "my husband," at last told me that the lady who had led the conversation, was Lamperti's wife, because from the evident great difference of age between the couple I should not naturally have arrived at this conclusion.

"And some of your American pupils have become famous, have they not?" I ventured to ask.

"Yes, indeed," replied the lady. "In proof of this assertion, I only need name Albani, Van Zandt, Gulia, Valda, Nordica, Rose Green, Grace Greenwood's daughter, and a score of other American song birds. My husband has also had as pupils a number of American men."

The good wife then proceeded to show me portraits of these various pupils, and their autographs. At last the Maestro, still munching his sweetmeats, made an unsolicited remark.

"I may say that the Americans have given me the greatest satisfaction of all my pupils."

"And you have also many European celebrities among your pupils, have you not?" I asked.

"Certainly."

Then Mme. Lamperti once more took up the thread of talk, and mentioned among the Germans Kruvelli, Sofia Loewe, Teresa Stoltz, and Marie Wilhelmann, all of whose portraits were shown me; also Repetto Trisolini, Marcella Sembrich, the tenor Campanini, and the baritones Colini, Aldighieri, and Cherie.

"Maestro," I said, "I should like to hear the story of your life."

"I am an old man," he replied, "and have forgotten many things, either altogether or in part. I may almost say that my biographers know more about me than I do."

Here briefly told, are the chief facts of Lamperti's life:

Francesco Lamperti was born in 1813 at Savona, on the Italian riviera, an essentially maritime city on the Mediterranean, which counts among its glories the having given birth to the sixteenth century poet Chiabrera. Lamperti is therefore 77, and should not be as senile as he appeared in his interview with me. His father was a lawyer, his mother a prima donna, a soprano well known in her day. After taking a sea voyage, however, she lost her voice and in consequence of this emigrated with husband and son to Lodi, the small ancient Lombard city, a few miles distant from Milan. The father died while Francesco was a mere infant, and in consequence he became the one hope, joy and love of his widowed mother. From babyhood he evinced a passion for music, and a great musical aptitude. His intelligent mother quickly recognized that this trait, a heritage from herself, could not be suppressed and hence thought it wiser to second and develop it.

"Would you like to study the piano under Maestro Pietro Rizzi," she asked her boy one day when he was barely six years old.

The boy replied in the affirmative with enthusiasm, and during his first year of study made such progress that his mother decided to send him to Milan, where he studied for some time under the Maestro Francesco Sommaruga, until he could enter the conservatoire, where he perfected himself under Francesco Ray.

The names of these masters will be unfamiliar to my American readers, and yet they represent those traditions of pianoforte teaching which rendered the conservatoire of Milan so world famous.

At thirteen Francesco Lamperti was already considered an infant prodigy who was learning composition from the celebrated Francesco Burgarelli of Naples. A year later, he wrote a Lodi the music for a ballet, which in that provincial *milieu* excited great enthusiasm.

In the fever of his artistic enthusiasm Lamperti tried all manner of forms of composition until he found that for which he was really adapted. At sixteen he played the organ in the Lodi Cathedral, and began to give piano and harmony lessons. His marvelous teaching talents rapidly developed.

These talents began to show themselves when he accompanied on the piano the diletante singers of the Filodramatic theatre, and manifested themselves splendidly in 1842 when the names of his pupils resounded throughout all the theatres of Europe, and made Lamperti famous by their successes and their triumphs, although their master was still so young, and yet so competent. Among these pupils were Sofia Scove, Cecilia Grange, Odemlaver, Cruvelli, Grisi, Brancaccia, Hays Pereda, Prosocro Derivio, Mirate and Dolci.

In 1850 Lamperti entered the Conservatory of Milan as professor of singing and remained in this position twenty-seven years, whence he sent forth, besides those already named, other vocal celebrities, such as Tiberini, Angelica Moro, Paganini, Cagliana, Luciani, Aldi, Vicini, Storiza, Fiori, Dougelli, Gali, Bissarelli, Angeleri, Valeri, etc., women who literally sang his praises throughout all the Continent, as well as in the New World, enchanting their hearers with that good old Italian method of singing, of which Lamperti still keeps the secret, but of which the traditions seem daily vanishing, in this epoch of tremolo singing and a striving after illegitimate modes of obtaining sucess.

In 1877 Lamperti asked to be retired on a pension, which had then become his due, resolved to devote himself to private teaching, less fatiguing, leaving his professorship to one of his ex-pupils, Paolina Vaner. He was led to take this step, not so much by old age as by a serious trouble with his eyes, which tormented him for some fourteen years. It was during this period of illness that he wrote his "First Singing Lessons" and his "Theoretic-Practical Guide to Singing," which soon became a text book in all the conservatories of Italy. Rossini was so enchanted with it that he insisted on its being adopted by the conservatoire of Paris. After this, Lamperti wrote his "Studies in Bravura," his "Daily Exercises," "Eight Solfeggi for Sopranos," and his "Studies on the Shake,"—the latter dedicated to his American pupil, Albani. All these works are as well known and as much esteemed in America and England as in Italy.

"Maestro," I said, turning to Lamperti, when he had finished giving me these notes, "Maestro, just one word, I beg, about your methods of teaching."

"My method is at the same time simple and complex," he replied; "simple, because it resolves itself in order to obtain a just respiration in order to secure a natural mode of singing, without sacrificing or efforts. Complex, because in order to understand it completely, you would have to read all my writings. An Englishman, Mr. Edward Russell, whose acquaintance I made at Cernobbio on the Lago di Como, where I have a villa, in one of his books has admirably described what I aim at. The quality, nothing else but the quality of the voice is my chief care, and not its compass or its education. If the tone is rich, the singer may be sure that he or she will make a success in the chosen career. When it is not so, one must do one's best to form it, and to this end I have worked sometimes for months together with a pupil in an effort to try and cultivate this quality. My system is that of Rauspini, my old friend; but I have somewhat modernized his laws."

"You asked if I have had many American pupils?" he continued.

"He has had them and still has them," interrupted Mme. Lamperti; for the Maestro after this long effort, had once more relapsed into silence; "but those he has now are mostly amateurs. They are the best pupils, if not for vocal quality, at least for the conscientiousness with which they study. We find them at Nice, where we spend the winter season, and at Cernobbio, where we are in the summer. We came back from Nice a few days ago. My husband bored himself to death there, because he could not hear Italian music at the theatre. They sing only French music, and that he does not care about."

"But, besides Paolina Vaner, who takes his place at the Milan Conservatoire, have none of your husband's other pupils been successful in the teaching line?"

"Many others; but the chief are Mme. De la Vale, who teaches in London, and Lilli Berg, who has a singing school at New York."

I felt as if I should like to ask many more questions, but the Maestro had relapsed into silence and the munching of his sweetmeats, ignoring my presence. I got up to go, saying to the old man:

"Maestro, will you not send through me a message to your old American pupils?"

This suggestion roused him. I could see throughout our conversation that to both husband and wife the name America had a grateful sound.

"Tell them," he said, "that the Maestro Lamperti is an older friend of theirs now than ever before."

I must confess that on departing I asked myself: "How is it possible that a man in such a bodily and mental state can still be a teacher and can still be run after by would-be *prima donnas*?"

The solution to the problem came from another singing master to whom I expressed my surprise.

"The instruction is all given now," he said, "by Signora Lamperti. She is a Pole by birth, she knows Italian well. She also speaks English and German. Was Lamperti's pupil, and afterwards a singing teacher herself. It is she who teaches him, or rather she is who follows the main work, though it is goes under his name. It is true he still accompanies the pupils on the piano, but during the lesson he does little else than preside and watch."

"And he is a bit of a charlatan, too," put in a journalist friend, "for doesn't he uncers and how to work his business and make people believe in him, especially the foreigners, the rich foreigners. What he has got out of American pockets nobody can tell. He is to Americans what he owes his wealth. He understands their own art of humbug, and he makes the most of it. I assure you we Italians don't think so much of him as you have been led to suppose, and besides he is no longer able to do good work; he is, in short, in his dotage."

I give my friend's comments for what they are worth; but it is certain that for the last few years Lamperti counts scarcely any Italians among his pupils, although foreigners flock to him in shoals. The same friend told me that Lamperti now has recourse to certain forms of hocus-pocus with his pupils under the pretence of developing their voices—such as making them lie down, with weights upon them, and what not.

"And do you know how he came by his second wife?" asked another journalist friend. "We all was present myself when the match was made. It was in the summer. I was lunching with a party of friends at a little outdoor restaurant near Milan, on the banks of the Naviglio, that ditch of a river, as you know, on which according to the geography Milan stands. At another table were Lamperti, an elderly lady and her daughter. This was about 13 years ago. It was told that the ladies were Poles, the daughter a pupil of Lamperti, and like many romantic girls, much in love with her singing master, then a widower. Suddenly the young girl, from the table, tore across the garden and flung herself into the Naviglio. We all rushed forward to pull her out. No harm came of it. She was not drowned, and a cold bath could not have been unpleasant in the hot weather which then prevailed. Shortly afterwards I heard that Lamperti had married this girl. I don't know whether that desperate step of hers decided him to propose to her. But the world said it was a piece of dramatic action resorted to on purpose to effect this result. She was a pretty young girl then, but now she has grown too fat. However, Lamperti did a wise thing in marrying her. She has proved a faithful wife."

AMBROSE BIERA.

Physical Exercise.

In a recent work on "The Physiology of Bodily Exercise" Dr. F. Lagrange says that fencing, apparatus gymnastics and riding school lessons may be safely prescribed for the idle person "whose brain languishes for want of work." But for "a child overworked at school, for a person whose nerve centers are congested owing to a persistent mental effort in preparing for an examination, for such we must prescribe long walks, the easily earned exercise of rowing, and, feeling better, the old game of leap frog and "prisoner's base," running games—anything, in fact, rather than difficult exercises and acrobatic gymnastics."

The Wig Gag.

Not long ago Primrose and West's minstrels were playing in a small town down south. Manager Truss was on the door, as usual, looking out for the people who try to crowd their way into shows in one night stands without going through the formality of purchasing tickets. Primrose stood with him, as he is not obliged to appear until some time after the curtain goes up. A very genteel looking, bald headed man, who had bought a gallery ticket, came down and said to Truss: "Excuse me, sir, but I see some friends downstairs here. I would like to run in and speak to them a moment." He was so polite about it that he was allowed to pass in. The usual formality of asking for a permit was waived. But the man did not come out. "Go in and see if you can see him, George," said Truss, and Primrose went in to take a look. "I know that bald head among a thousand," he said. But he could not see a bald headed man in the house. He hurried back, blocked up and went on the end. While he sat there he looked around for the bald headed interloper, but he was nowhere to be seen. As soon as he was through, which was long before the show was over, he hurriedly washed off the burnt cork and went back to join Truss. "Find him yet?" he asked. "No," replied Truss, disconsolately. "He's the first man who has beaten me this season." Then the two watched the audience as they filed out. Suddenly Primrose nudged Truss and said: "There he is," pointing out a curly haired individual with two ladies. "Guess you're wrong," said Truss. "No, I'm not," said Primrose; "he's got a wig on." And sure enough he had. "Well, let him alone," said Truss. "He deserves it. No one has ever tried the wig gag on me at the door before."—Chicago Herald.

Out of Her Element.

Women are proverbially as much afflicted with a desire to make a little money as men, and they are sometimes ingenious in devising the method. A few days ago, in giving a lady her change from a dollar bill, the conductor of an Eighth avenue car dropped a dime, and it rolled under the sectional flooring. The conductor gave the passenger another dime and said he would get the lost piece at the stable. A few minutes later an elderly, well dressed and keen eyed woman, with rather a supercilious air, boarded the car and took a seat directly opposite the lady who had dropped the dime. She paid her fare and glanced at the faces of the other passengers with a bored and out-of-her-element look. Finally her eyes rested on the ten cent piece on the floor, and, leaning forward, she beckoned to the conductor and said:

"Please pick up the ten cent piece which I was just careless enough to drop."

"Certainly," replied the conductor, with a grin, as he walked to the rear of the car without making any attempt to get the money.

The car was nearly full of passengers, who knew to whom the money belonged, and they burst simultaneously into a broad and significant smile. The woman was not in the least fazed, but the out-of-her-element look was exceedingly intensified.—New York Sun.

STARTING A NEWSPAPER.

ALLAN FORMAN, EDITOR OF THE JOURNALIST, GIVES FIGURES.

How Much It Costs to Establish a Weekly in a Town of 5,000 People—The Cost of Starting a Daily—Expenses of Starting and Running Daily in the Metropolis.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, March 10.—Most newspapers are started to "fill a long felt want." Sometimes the only man who really feels the want is the man who starts the paper, and he does not feel it very acutely until after he has been running it for a while.

The bright newspaper man is the editor who starts a paper to supply a want which is just beginning to be felt; in other words, one who is just ahead of the times—not too far ahead—but just far enough to let his paper grow with the "want" and increase it. After a "want" has been felt for a long time the people get used to it. It is the newest "want" that is the first to be satisfied.

But supposing the man who wants to start a paper has chosen an active, growing town of, say, 5,000 inhabitants, and after carefully looking over the ground has decided to establish a weekly paper. How much will it cost him for his plant and running expenses? How much capital will he require?

He wants an eight page paper of, we will say, six columns to the page, forty-eight columns in all. From twelve to eighteen of these columns will be devoted to advertising, the remainder to news and miscellaneous reading matter. The first point he must decide upon is whether he will use a "patent inside," or ready print, or "plate," or ready set matter. In the one case he gets his paper half printed; in the other, he buys such matter as he may select, in column stereotype plates. The "patent inside" is not so satisfactory in the long run as the plates. It does not allow him the same latitude in editing his own paper.

The greatest objection is that the time is likely to come when the editor would like to throw out a page or part of a page of miscellany in order to make room for a local news item or an unexpected advertisement. The ready print is inflexible. There are four pages which he cannot touch. If, on the other hand, he is using the plates, he can leave out a column, or saw off a paragraph, or, if for any reason he so desires, set his whole paper at home, though this, under ordinary circumstances and present conditions, is the height of folly for the average country weekly. A part of the paper must consist of general news, stories, short paragraphs and special articles. All except the purely local news can be bought ready set much more cheaply than it could be set in the office, and it leaves the editor time to make his local pages sparkle with all the news he can gather and all the originality that is in him.

ALLAN FORMAN.

He can buy his four pages of plates for about eight dollars a week, and can, if he uses good taste in the selection, give his readers articles by the very best writers, illustrated by leading newspaper artists, matter which would cost him twenty-five or thirty dollars a column if he had to buy it for himself. The fact that the same matter is used by another paper in another town does not interfere with its value to him in the least, and it enables the plate matter concerns to furnish it to him at a surprisingly low figure.

He will need type enough to set four pages, with a fair margin for standing matter and emergencies, or about 275 pounds. This will cost him, if new, about fifty-five cents a pound or if purchased second hand about twenty cents a pound. Cases to hold the type, imposing stones, composing sticks, galleys, furniture, sticks and all the smaller items required in the composing room, which are so trifling in themselves, but which mount up so in the long run, will cost him about $100 more. His press, if run by hand power—and very good presses some of them are, too—can be bought for from $800 to $1,200.

All this material can be purchased for comparatively small cash payments and chattel mortgages. But it is more economical in the long run to buy for cash and get the benefit of the large discounts allowed. Office rent varies so much in different localities that it would be impossible to take it into consideration in a general article.

Roughly speaking, a man is very foolish to attempt to start a country weekly with less than two thousand dollars capital, and if he has four thousand his chances of success—other things being equal—are doubled.

For a daily, the cost of the plant, except for white paper, is not so much larger as one would at first glance suppose. The daily is not, as a rule, so large as the weekly, and while the office expenses, compositors, editors and assistants in every department are largely increased, not very much more type and material will be required than on a weekly. The cost of type setting varies in different localities, but good compositors can be had at from $2 to $2.5 a week. A weekly will require two or three, a daily eight or nine. On a weekly the editor is frequently a practical printer and can take a hand at the case or the make up. He is also his own editor, business manager and reporter, or he may have one assistant at an average salary of $7.5 a week.

The salary list of a country weekly in a small town should not go above $50 a week. It frequently does not reach $25. A daily cannot be run for much less than $130 a week expended in salaries alone. The service of one of the press associations will cost about $40 or $50 a month, and about $25 a week extra for telegraphic tolls, varying according to the location of the paper. This expense can be avoided by use of "news plates," if the location of the paper will admit of such an arrangement.

In the establishment of either a small daily or country weekly the arrangements are very inexpensive and simple in comparison to those necessary for the establishment of a daily in one of the larger cities. There we have to take into the calculation the cost of correspondents in various points, a large force of compositors, editors, proofreaders and the like. The New York World has, for example, over 300 regular employes on its salary list, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to, upwards of $15,000.

In addition to those who are regularly engaged by the paper there are nearly 1,000 more correspondents scattered all over the world, who are paid for what they send in. There are papers in New York which have been losing anywhere from $750 to $2,500 a week for the last six or seven years and which are merely kept alive to gratify the ambition of the owners or to serve the ends of a party. The presses alone on which The World is printed cost an aggregate of $360,000, and the money it spends every week for paper and ink would keep many a country weekly going for a year.

With less than a quarter of a million dollars capital it would be worse than folly to attempt to start a daily morning paper in New York. The idea that there is "no room" for one is the veriest nonsense. There is always room for a newspaper which is better—which will please the public better—than those which now exist. What is needed to start one is plenty of money to spend and plenty of nerve and brains to direct the expenditure.

In calculating on a four page paper, the proportion of space occupied by the several departments varies, because the second page rarely has more than two columns of news and the editorial therefore takes up a heavier per cent. Supposing the four page paper to be seven columns to a page and to contain ten columns of advertisements, the space occupied by news will be about as follows:

Local, 6 columns; Washington, 1 column; telegraph, 4 columns; foreign, 1 column; editorial, 5 columns—17 columns. The remaining column would probably be given up to local, as small papers always are strongly local in character.

These figures are for a live daily paper in a city not so large as New York or Chicago, but still of a city of considerable size and importance. Such a paper should have from 25,000 to 35,000 circulation. In every city of the Union the conditions vary so that it is almost impossible to make an absolutely accurate list of the staff which would be required. Along the Mississippi the "river editor" is a very important personage, in other cities the "society editor," in the far west the "mining editor," and in some places the "labor editor" takes the place of some one of those mentioned in the following schedule, which is calculated on the basis of New York. The salaried staff would be:

Editor in chief, any sum.	
Two editorial writers, $50 and $40	$90
Managing editor	60—100
Night editor	40—60
City editor	50—75
Four copy readers at $35	140
Exchange editor	35
Sporting editor	35—75
Dramatic and musical critic	35—50
Night city editor	40—50
Shipping	30—40
Railroads	30—40
Wall street	60—150
Total	$615—$905

A city staff of twelve reporters on salaries ranging from $15 to $30 per week would cost about $250—or on space and time, as is the rule in New York, the schedule would be about as follows:

City staff of twelve reporters, writing forty-two columns in six days.

SPACE.		TIME.	
At $5 per column	$210	At 12c. per hour	$72
At $6 per column	252	At 16c. per hour	96
At $8 per column	336	At 20c. per hour	120

This makes the reporters cost for six days from $252 to $456. The time average is put at twenty hours per week per man. It brings up the home office for the matter in the paper from $807 to $1,219 per week.

Several of the New York papers pay $8 per column for regular news, $10 to $20 for special matter and, anywhere up in the hundreds for "beats."

The Washington office may require one or two men. If one, he will get from $35 to $60. The second will cost about $25 to $30, giving the expense from $35 to $90 per week.

The Albany office will cost nearly, if not quite, as much more. Other correspondents are generally paid on space for their work. Twenty-four columns of telegraph will consist, if a news agency franchise is obtained, of sixteen columns from this and eight from specials, the latter costing—for six columns, $48; for seven columns, $56; for five columns, $40.

The press association franchises and services vary in cost in almost every city in the Union. In New York, the Associated Press franchise is valued, for a morning paper, at $250,000; for an evening paper, at something over $100,000. This is membership in the Associated Press, and the figures are obtained from The World and Mail and Express. The United Press service costs about $200 a week.

The telegraph tolls on the twenty columns of telegraph from Washington, Albany and elsewhere would amount to about $108 per week. This expense would rarely be diminished and often increased in the case of important happenings, to which extra space would be given.

Foreign matter always comes from agencies in the case of a cheap paper, except that which is rewritten from the larger afternoon papers. It is not uncommon, however, to have a foreign correspondent who mails a letter each week. For this he may be paid anywhere from $10 to $100 in the case of a resident correspondent.

In the business office the expenses would be about as follows:

Manager	$35 to $75
Advertisement solicitor	30 to 50
Bookkeeper	15 to 40
Two clerks	30 to 80
Total	$110 $245

A resume of the whole expense, outside of the mechanical department, including the rent, which may vary from for a floor at $25 a week to a building at $900, would make the pay roll of a four page daily foot up to something between $1,100 and $2,000 a week.

This is leaving the Sunday paper out of the question and making no allowance for paper, ink, presswork, cost of plant or composition—items on which it is impossible to make even approximate figures. The paper may be printed on a single perfecting press costing about $18,000, or it may require two or three $36,000 presses. The paper may cost anywhere from $25 to $2,500 a day, according to the edition printed. Rates of composition vary in every city in the Union, and other expenses are larger or smaller, as the methods of circulation, the liberality or economy of the management and the style of the paper may dictate.

It is impossible to give any exact figures without knowing all about the city in which a paper is to be published, its surroundings and conditions. It would, no doubt, be possible to run a daily paper in some sections on four or five hundred dollars a week, and from that sum to The World's $15,000 is a big jump—especially when pay day comes. I have endeavored to present a fair average, not so much for the instruction of newspaper men as for the great outside public, who have very little idea of the details involved in the publication of a newspaper and the expenditure of hard cash required before it is possible to put a paper fairly on its feet.

If it makes a single ambitious individual pause to calculate the cost before he sinks his hard cash in this most uncertain of businesses, or, better still, if it brings home to the readers an idea of the expense and labor to which the editor and publisher is put, and makes the borrower a subscriber and the delinquent pay up, the object of this article will be accomplished.

ALLAN FORMAN.

A PLUCKY TELEGRAPHER.

SOME OF THE ADVENTURES OF GEORGE KENNAN.

Three Years Beyond the Pale of Civilization—How the Catastrophe to De Long and His Comrades of the Jeanette Expedition Might Have Been Averted.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 23.—So much attention has been attracted of late to the subject of Siberia and the Russian exile system by the writings and lectures of Mr. George Kennan, and there being a movement on foot in America to ameliorate if possible the condition of the unfortunate victims of Russian rule, that it seemed to me recently an interview with the now famous traveler might unearth some bits of his personal experience that are not known to the general public.

Mr. Kennan is apparently between forty and forty-five years of age, but possesses that peculiar elasticity of movement, not to say temperament, which makes him appear much younger. His figure is slight but sinewy, indicating a good deal of reserve power mingled with that peculiar nervous force that is often found in journalists and telegraphers (he belongs, by the way, to the latter school), and his face is strongly marked with the resolution that has carried him through so many difficulties. With all, he is evidently a keen observer, retentive in his memory, exact in his facts and admirably descriptive in his style of narrative.

I asked him to give me off hand a brief story of his life and how as a young American he became so much interested in Russian travel. Plunging into the subject, in the last res, as the lawyers say, he answered:

My father is probably the oldest living telegrapher in the United States, being now 87 years of age. As the manager of an office on the Wade, Speed and O'Reilly line in Norwalk, O., where I was born—the first line built in the west—he taught me the Morse alphabet, and on my sixth birthday, before I was able to read manuscript, I sent my first dispatch. At the age of 12 I was regularly employed in a telegraph office. At the outbreak of the war, though but a mere boy, I went to Wheeling, Columbus, and finally to Cincinnati, being all the time anxious to get into the telegraph corps at the front, then under the control of Gen. Staeger, an old acquaintance of my father. In this, however, I failed.

Mr. Perry MacDonald Collins meanwhile had projected an overland line from America to Europe by way of British Columbia, Bering straits and Alaska to Siberia, the object being to obtain communication with Europe without employing the ocean cable, which at that time was not working with regularity. After surveying the route he came back, interested the Western Union company, and an agreement was made with the Russian authorities to construct a line to California, thence to Behring straits, up through Alaska and on to the mouth of the Amoor river, where the Russian government was to meet us with its lines from St. Petersburg. This enterprise attracting my attention, I wrote to Gen. Staeger, asking for a position in one of the exploring parties to be sent out. He did not reply to the letter, but one night came to the instrument in my office and, being a practical operator, inquired for me. I answered over the wires. He asked: "Can you get ready to start for Alaska in two weeks?" "Yes," I replied, "I can get ready in two hours." "You may go!" was the message that came back.

I was then 18 years of age. Proceeding to California with one of the parties of the expedition, I remained there until July, 1865, when with three others I started on a small trading vessel for Kamchatka, landing on its peninsula after a tedious voyage of forty-seven days. Then began a life of adventure and hardship which lasted two years, and took me over Siberia from Behring straits down to the Okhotsk sea, our object being to locate the most desirable route to the mouth of the Amoor river. During this period I traveled six or eight thousand miles on dog and reindeer sledges, horseback and in canoes, frequently camping out of doors six weeks at a time in winter.

After the successful laying of the second Atlantic cable I received notice in the autumn of 1867 that our enterprise had been abandoned. As the circumstances have not been published, they may be of interest. We had a large force of men at work, and were cut off from communication from the civilized world. Occasionally, however, a vessel would come into the Okhotsk sea, and every spring we would go down to the coast to watch the horizon for the smoke that rose while the crew were trying out their whale oil, hoping to get news from the civilized world. We had a whale boat in which we could go out a short distance to sea, and, in the summer of 1867, observing in the far distance a wreath of smoke that indicated the presence of a whale ship, we manned our little craft and started to board her.

As we approached, the captain paid little or no attention to us, thinking we were only a party of natives. Finally, however, we succeeded in climbing on deck, and walking aft I said to the captain: "Good day, sir. What is the name of your vessel?" You never saw a man more astonished, for, being dressed in the costume of the country, he did not expect to find in me one of his own race, or hear his own tongue spoken. As soon as he could catch his breath he exclaimed: "Good God! Has the universal Yankee got up here? Where did you come from? How did you get here? What are you doing?" And then followed a welcome the warmth of which you may imagine.

His name was Capt. Hamilton, and his bark the Sea Breeze, from New Bedford. On parting the captain gave us a bundle of newspapers, some of them a year old, and presented us with a liberal supply of provisions. As soon as we reached shore we built a camp fire and sat down to renew our acquaintance with the outside world. In the course of an hour or two one of the party stumbled upon a paragraph in a San Francisco journal stating that, in consequence of the success of the second ocean cable, all work on the Russian-American telegraph had been abandoned. This was the first notification that our duties were at an end. During the following September one of our company's vessels arrived with orders for our return to the United States.

There being still some hope that the Russian government might be induced to build the line clear up to the Behring straits, in which case it was thought the American company would go on, I was left in Siberia, meanwhile collecting and shipping to San Francisco the vast mass of material then on hand.

About the beginning of winter I received orders to return to the United States through Siberia, and with another American named Price made the journey to St. Petersburg, a distance of nearly six thousand miles, using sleighs and reindeers, and traveling the last four thousand miles night and day. In that city we learned that the enterprise had been entirely abandoned, and accordingly returned to the United States, reaching home in March, 1868.

During these two years and a half I had learned the Russian language and become interested in Siberia and the Russian people. Since then I have made a number of trips to the Russian empire on my own account, made a critical study of the country and its institutions, taken its periodicals, and remained in close touch, so to speak, with the principal events that have occurred there.

When the Jeanette sailed through Behring straits and disappeared in the Arctic ocean in 1882, I had an instinctive feeling that she would be lost, and strongly urged on Mr. Bennett the importance of organizing a system of relief whereby natives along the coast would be notified by the Russian government to keep a sharp lookout for the survivors of the expedition if any were found. Not only that, but I proposed to himself directly, also through the manager of The Herald, then Thomas B. Connery, and through Chief Justice Daly, of the American Geographical society, to make a personal search along the northern coast and with the facilities which I knew I could command, could, I felt, reach those who that man could do to rescue those in peril. The proposition, however, did not meet with approval and the matter was dropped.

Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, who brought over the Egyptian obelisk, then became so much interested in the subject that he proposed, not having the ready money, to sell his collection of Egyptian curiosities in order to procure a fund of say $5,000 in order to provide the means for making a trip to the northern coast, but I declined to take the money from such a source and at such a sacrifice when more wealthy people could easily stand in the breach.

After this Chief Justice Daly suggested the matter to Mr. Charles A. Dana, of The Sun, and for a time there seemed to be a prospect that he would bear the expense of an expedition for the rescue of the survivors of the Jeanette, but while the negotiations were pending President Garfield was shot and attention thus being diverted the idea was abandoned. In the meantime the living and dead were found on the Siberian coast after the disaster, as I predicted, and I shall always believe that if my plans could have been carried out the worst consequences of the catastrophe might have been averted.

The sad event, however, was not without its compensations. The letters to The New York Herald from Mr. John P. Jackson, who was sent to Russia; his description of Siberian scenes along the route he traveled, the narrative of Engineer Melville and the investigation before the congressional committee, all served their purpose in making Americans more or less acquainted with a region comparatively unknown. My own public addresses showed in the popular interest they excited that the people were eager to know more concerning this wonderful country and its institutions, especially that part of its political system connected with the history of the Siberian exile, and the interest is by no means abating.

While there has been much exaggeration with regard to the treatment of Russian prisoners of state, it is not in many cases as severe as it has been described. In all of my trips I have met political exiles who were in comparatively comfortable circumstances, and they are not by any means exceptions to the rule. Therefore I have defended the Russian government when it has been misrepresented, at the same time that I have presented the shadows of a most hateful picture. That these efforts are bearing fruit is proved by the fact that concerted measures are now being taken by a number of philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia, who have begun the circulation of a petition throughout the United States asking for an amelioration of the worst evils of Siberian exile, and the document will be presented some time next year to the proper Russian authorities through the International Prison association, at its meeting in St. Petersburg. And in my judgment, concluded Mr. Kennan, the czar, who is not so bad as he is painted, will give heed to it.

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

The Calhoun Settlement.

In 1733 James Calhoun, scion of an eminent Scotch-Irish family whose name is variously spelled, went from Donegal to Pennsylvania, taking his son Patrick, and in 1756 the family founded the noted "Calhoun settlement" in Abbeville district, S. C. There Patrick's son, John Caldwell Calhoun, was born March 18, 1782. His mother was the daughter of an exiled Irish Presbyterian. There was fighting stock on both sides, and Patrick won fame in conflicts with the Indians and Tories.

Of the political career of the son this is not the place to speak, except to say that his first move in congress indicated the spirit of the exiles toward England. As chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in the congress of 1811-12, he brought in the act declaring war against Great Britain and carried it through in triumph.—J. H. B.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Things Seen and Heard About Town—Gossip of the Streets.

James O'Neill, who, for the second time since the play was first put before the public, presented Monte Cristo to a Colorado Springs audience on Friday night, is one of the best men of his profession in this country. He has not always been rich, indeed, the most of his life has been a hard struggle against the ongaught of the proverbial wolf. While waiting for his cue the other night in his dressing room, he laughingly told me how he had once, not so many years ago, been obliged to pawn an overcoat in Quincy, Ills., in order to get money enough to carry him to Chicago. He had been a member of a barn storming combination which went to pieces in Quincy, leaving its members with an uncollectable credit on the books of its manager as the only satisfaction for several months hard work. O'Neill thought he could get an engagement in Chicago if he could reach there, but he had not a cent in his pocket so he pawned his overcoat and bought a railroad ticket with the proceeds. He reached Chicago and succeeded in getting work. But this was only one of many similar experiences he went through with. He had succeeded in making a good reputation before his Monte Cristo was introduced to the public and his appearance in that rapidly pushed him to the front. It has not only made him famous but rich. Few plays on the American stage have proved such a great financial success as Monte Cristo. There seems no end to its popularity, and despite the fact that it has been on the boards for nearly ten years, it is seldom presented before any empty benches. This, at least, for the present, is the last season for Monte Cristo. Next season Mr. O'Neill will appear in a new play written especially for him called "A Dead Heart."

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"Do you know," said a tonsorial artist, who was operating on the external prolongations of the hirsute growth on my countenance, to me other day, "that the razor I am using on you is my favorite knife. It is a splendid piece of steel and has made more money for me than another razor in my kit. I call it my corpse razor, though I often use it on my best customers for it is sure to give satisfaction. I call it my corpse razor because I bought it especially for use on dead men. Since it came into my possession I have shaved some forty odd corpses with it." This may have been a very pleasant to the barber who told it. He was a genial fellow, accustomed to regaling his customers with bits of gossip and anecdotes, but this was going a little too far. It was not pleasant to feel that one's features were being caressed by a professional corpse razor. It brought a creeping, uneasy feeling that prompted me to make a break for the door and get out where I could get possession of a gallon or two of fresh atmosphere. But the coat of snowy lather still lingering on my face was calculated to make me conspicuous if I left the barber shop to mingle with the air and people on the outside. So I retained my seat with the reflection that the man who is too busy, too lazy or too something else to shave himself must be able to fortify himself against the harrowing effect of some unpleasant things which are incident to the performance of the operation by another's hand. By the time I had recovered my composure the barber, who had been quietly stropping his razor, unaware of the effect his previous statement had on me, returned to his work and story. "Some barbers object to shaving dead men," said he, "but I don't. You see the usual price of the job is $5; sometimes we get twice that amount and one occasion I got $15. But as I say $5 is the regular charge and even if I do not like the job, I would not feel like refusing the chance to make that sum of money through a fourteen minutes' work. In Memphis, where I have worked for ten years most of the barbers are negroes and so superstitious that they will not shave a corpse, so I got most of the trade. Since I came here my trade in that line has been light, but that of course has been because I am a stranger, and I hope for better times when I get acquainted." By this time I was shaved and ready to go, which I did with a hearty wish that trade "in that line" might continue dull and a casual hint that it might be well to retire the razor with such an uncanny reputation to private life or using it to better the former duties it had been engaged in be a matter of surmise rather than knowledge by the customers on whose faces it might be used.

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During a recent visit to Pueblo I noticed a reform presented by the waiting room doors of the Rio Grande street depot, of the Rio Grande railway, which, if unimportant, is certainly noteworthy. The reform is not in the manufacture of the doors nor in the hanging of them, but in the lettering on them. It is a custom, and exceptions to it, as every person knows who goes to railway stations, are extremely rare, to mark the doors of depot waiting rooms set apart for the two sexes, respectively, "Ladies" and "Gentlemen." In defiance of this long established custom, and with commendable good sense, those in charge of the construction of the Pueblo depot have lettered the waiting room doors simply "Men" and "Women." This is way the use of these two good English words, implying as they do all that is necessary and nothing that is unnecessary, should so long have been so carefully avoided.

In this connection by railroad companies is difficult to understand. Railroad companies, though it would seem they do not always deserve it, have an acknowledged reputation for practicality, stimulating it would hardly be claimed that the painting of the long word gentlemen on the doors of their depots is practical when the shorter one, men, would answer the purpose far better. The same objection cannot be made to the word ladies, but if the word men is used of course women would naturally go with it, and they should both be used, not on which case but in the vast majority of other cases where a distinction between the two sexes is desirable which is desired to make. Gentleman and lady are words which have their use but they are legitimately only when legitimately used and should be always avoided. It is not their use but abuse which is objectionable. Their too frequent use, and it is carried to a noticeable extent in the west, not only in conversation but in the columns of the leading newspapers, arises solely from the false idea held by many people some of whom certainly should know better, that it is necessary to thus distinguish by expression between those who are worthy of the title, in either sex, and those who are not. If the words were ever used in this sense they have long since outlived it. To-day they are, nine times out of ten, applied to those who most distinctly do not deserve them in their true sense; the lower the degree of refinement in the classes composing mankind the more frequent and general their use. The qualities that make a gentleman or a lady are essentially those which need no recommendation. The world's attention to them, and this is equally true in the society and in the palace. Only those who do not possess those qualities are sensitive when the red tag, in the shape of meaningless words, is not applied to them. I would be just as well for our young people to omit that period when they are to be known as "young gentlemen" and "young ladies." Let our girls grow from girlhood to womanhood and our boys from boyhood to manhood. When they reach that age when a proper respect for their grey hairs will dictate the application of "old gentleman" and "old lady" it will be time enough to use those titles.

Messrs. B. N. Francis and C. Gregg O'Brien have formed a copartnership and have gone into the real estate, loan and investment business. This will make a strong firm, as both these young men are individually qualified, and have had a successful business career, and have an established reputation for push, enterprise and integrity. Mr. Francis has been a resident of this city about eight years, and is well known as a printer and publisher, and is also proprietor of the Pike's Peak Herald. Mr. O'Brien has been here for twelve years, and is proprietor of O'Brien's Collecting agency, and an attorney at law. His acquaintance and dealings with our business men will highly recommend him, and his professional experience will materially aid in the management of business intrusted to the firm.

The sheriff on the [illegible] attached the stock of goods of G. P. Boone upon notes held by the Exchange National bank for about $8,800. When the bank started in business in this city some two years ago, it purchased the stock of clothing of E. E. Dow. Mr. Boone then took the stock and opened business on south half of the bank building, giving notes thereon secured by the stock. Lately Mr. Boone has been failing behind in his obligations, and hence the action yesterday. Mr. Boone's friends were in hopes that matters could be arranged satisfactorily and that he could continue the business, but it was learned last night that the bank would take the stock and dispose of it. It is thought the stock will fully cover the notes held by the bank. This is the first failure of any considerable importance in this city in many years.

Mr. E. A. Clark, proprietor of the Rock Island hotel, has taken a lease of two rooms in the Hagerman block and will open up a fine restaurant. The restaurant will have two entrances, one from Tejon street and one from Kiowa street, the two rooms forming a triangle. A portion of the basement will also be occupied. With such handsome rooms and location, and with Mr. Clark's reputation as a caterer, it is safe to predict that the city is to have the finest and best conducted restaurant it has ever had.

We are confident that the civic county, in Douglas, Elbert and El Paso counties will be the finest dairy country of the west when the people turn their attention to carrying and to growing feed for dairy cows, when they shall plant corn for siling and filling silos, and when they shall breed and feed good dairy cattle. The difficulty in the past has been the presence of the scrub and the absence of feed. With a little reform there will be great wealth over these hills.—Castle Rock Journal.

Mr. O. S. Sprague, editor of the Mc-Connelsville, O., Herald, has purchased the property in the northern part of the city known as the Marshal addition, owned by Mr. Thomas Saunders, of the Midland. The addition includes twenty-nine lots and the price paid was $5500.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

A Renewed Activity in Sales During the Past Week

The sales of city property in the early part of the week were for the most part unimportant, but the fine weather of the last few days has had its usual effect in stimulating sales. While there have been few large deals this week, the tone of the market is strong and there seems to be a general expectancy of a steady and permanent rise in values. The universal belief in the rapid growth of the city is shown by the steady sales in outside property. The extension of the rapid transit system through new portions of the city has a stimulating effect on values, and brokers are on the lookout for general activity in the spring.

The real estate office of Mr. Simeon J. Dunbar, agent for Edward's addition, has sold twelve lots in this plat during the last week ranging in price from $350 to to $1200, the prices aggregating $11,300. Most of these lots are to be improved by good residences.

Sprague & Hemenway have sold two lots and purchased four in this addition and Hemenway & Wentz have sold one here and two in the Rock Island addition.

Mr. Charles S. Sprague purchased the entire Marshall subdivision from Mr. Thos. Saunders, giving in consideration $11,500, not $5500 as reported in yesterday's GAZETTE. The property is considered a great bargain at the price paid.

The real estate office of Curtis & Co. yesterday sold lots 4 and 5, block 3, of the Hewitt addition to Colonel E. S. Haines for $2500. There is a substantial cottage on the property.

Lots in South Colorado Springs are being rapidly purchased, mostly by people who intend to build. Reed & Co. report the sale of six lots.

McLain & Wright have sold a lot on Prospect street for $600 and expect to close a deal to-morrow, involving about $40,000 worth of city property.

Mr. M. A. Kennedy reports the sale of two properties on North Nevada and Tejon streets, aggregating about $6,500.

Sales in Parrish's addition are still active. Hamilton & Co. sold two corner lots for J. A. Sprague et al. for about $3,000. McLain & Wright sold four inside lots for $600 each.

The new properties opened were the West End addition by Capt. De Coursey and Washington Heights by Mr. E. J. Eaton and Mr. John A. Himebaugh.

The Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company yesterday purchased a ranch comprising nearly eighty acres on Cheyenne creek, not far from the entrance to Cheyenne canon, paying Mr. John Wolf $275 per acre. A company composed in a large part of stockholders in the rapid transit company has been organized for the purpose of platting the land.

Washington Heights was placed on the market yesterday morning and its sale was inaugurated by the sale of six lots the first day and several more have been contracted for. The property is located near Mt. Washington, between the Fort Worth and the Santa Fe tracks. It is bounded on the north by Fountain street and on the east by El Paso street. Contracts have been made for the supplying of every block with city water which makes it one of the most desirable properties in the city. Prices range from $100 to $200 per lot, one-third down and the rest on time at 8 per cent. to suit the purchaser. This property is owned by E. J. Eaton and J. A. Himebaugh.

The new West End addition lies just north of Parrish's and affords many who have been unable to invest their money there to make investments where the property is sure to rise to handsome figures before long. The prices are moderate.

The building trade has been somewhat dull. The Huerfano Street Improvement company are about to erect six brick stores west of the bridge. The contractors, Gerhardt & Foster, have contracted for about $10,000 worth of residence work beside the cold storage warehouse.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending March 12, 1890:

CITY PROPERTY

Henry S. Owen to Robert E. Woodland, 50x190 ft, blk 1, Boulder Heights add beg 50 ft w of sw cor [illegible] 12 .... 8[illegible]

Hiram C. Russell to Dexter A. Russell, w ½ sw qr of ne qr of nw qr sec 17, tp 14, s r 66 w ....

Henry S. Haynes to [illegible] M. McCarty, lot 18, R. A. Elgerton's subd of blk 245, add ....

Samuel Dougherty to Charles F. Taylor, lt 20, blk 3, Pike's Peak add ....

James Riley et al to John Curr, n 150 ft lts 1 and 2, blk 276, add ....

Geo. Robins to Alexander McGough, 165x265 ft of sw qr sec 17, tp 14, s r 66 w 600

Annie T. McLain to Emma Russell, lts 43 and 45, Bristol's add ....

Colorado Springs company to Eliza Emerson, 50x190 ft, blk 250, add [illegible], beginning 50 ft w of nw cor El Paso and Costilla streets 100

National Land and Improvement company to James Hardy, lts 33 and 34, blk 283, Monument add 200

C. B. Gooce to Edward Ferris, lts 3, 4, 7 and 8, blk Q, Edward's add 25,000

Wm. H. Bacon to Henry C. Shimp, 50x190 ft blk 205, beginning 150 ft s of ne cor ....

Daniel W. Robbins to Goldsmith P. Robinson, 42½x150 ft of nw qr ne qr, sec 13, tp 14 s, r 67 w, beginning 182½ ft n of se cor 325

C. L. Loomis to Chas. B. Seeombridge, lts 5 and 6, blk [illegible], Orrin add .... 5[illegible]

Benton P. Taylor to Mrs. Mary A. Allen, lt 3, blk 96, add ....

Isaac Ericson to Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway company, part lts 7 and 8, blk [illegible] ....

Wm. A. Bell, trustee to Wm Palmer, lt 6, blk 53 ....

Edwin C. Campbell to Lemuel Gammon, lt 2, blk [illegible], Ocker's add ....

H. C. Shimp to James F. Florence, lt 2, Charles H. White's subdiv of blk 225, add ....

Adelia A. Eastun to Nannie E. Woods, lt [illegible], blk 14 2500

Wm. D. Rembert et al to Wayne S. Harris, 30 ft off w side lt 25, Haynes' add 1600

Orlando Metcalf to Abbie E. Blackburn, 100x220 ft beginning 140 ft w of sw cor, blk 205 ....

Eli T. Marsh to W. A. Derby, e 94 ft lt 5, Humphrey & Sumner's subdiv of blk 256, add ....

Ellen S. Mellen, trustee, to School District No. 11, lts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, blk 55 20,000

Wm. B. Faunce et al to James M. Bolton, lts 5 and 6, blk G, D. Russ Wood add ....

Wm. S. Jackson to Sara R. Hastings et al, lts 9 and 10, Hallowell's subdiv of blk 212, add 1250

Colorado Springs company to A. Montenarelli, e ½ lt 9, blk 3, add 5 ....

National Land and Improvement company to Wm. Mason, lt 5 and 6, blk 280, Monument add ....

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

Mary Finn to Carrie A. Waite, n 90 ft lts 23 and 24, blk 4 ....

Mrs. Nellie M. Fitch to Eliz. M. E. Solly, lt 3 blk 14 and lt 2 blk 23 ....

Wm. S. Jackson to same, lts 1, 2 and 3, blk 24 ....

Geo. H. Parsons, trustee, to same, lts 9 and 10, blk 23 ....

Alvan A. McGovney to W. F. Hunty, lts 21 and 22, blk 4 700

W. M. Wright, agt. to Robert W. Anderson, lts 5 and 6, blk 13 800

Mrs. Nellie M. Fitch to John A. Sprague, et al, lt 2 blk 23 ....

Eugenia McCarty to D. W. Robbins, lt 5, blk 2 ....

Robert S. Dix to D. W. Robbins, lt 2, blk [illegible] 700

William H. Mills to D. W. Robbins, lt 2, blk 3 425

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

Colorado Springs Real Estate company to Mary Finn, lt 16, blk 73, add 650

Same to Margaret P. Woods, lts 9 and 10, blk 64, add 1000

John Russell to Mrs. N. A. Clayberg, lt 11, blk 53 525

Edward S. Alexander to Mrs. N. A. Clayberg, lt 11, blk 53 525

Loren C. Dana to A. A. Guild, lts 1 and 2, blk [illegible] ....

John E. Ray, trustee, to James Riley et al, lts 13, 14, 15 and 16, blk 52 ....

John H. Theringa to Frank W. Dennis, lt 6 blk 52 ....

Colorado Springs Real Estate Company to Lillian Moore, lt 9 blk 72 add 650

COLORADO CITY.

William Grosskreutz to E. M. Couch, lt 10 blk 183 300

Thomas B. Reeves to Richard Swair, lt 10 blk 125 512

Wm. Minium to Richard Swair, lts 22 and 23 blk 125 ....

Rosanna L. Watts to Richard Swair, lt 7 blk 148 Stump's add 1000

L. B. Greenman, et al, to Wm. A. Love, et al, frac lt 4 blk 187 ....

MANITOU.

Colorado Springs Co. to C. W. Barker et al, trustees, two triangular lots ....

John L. Rand et al to Jennie M. Jewett, lts 32 and 33 blk A 10600

Manitou Land and Improvement Co. to Alfred C. Kobel, lt 26 blk 9 Fair View add ....

Same to Mrs. Ida Robinson, lts 1 and 2 blk 5 Fair View add 650

A. Lang to J. H. Griffith, lt 1 Capitol Hill subd of lts 12, 13, 14 and 15 blk 3 2500

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Francois Dubois to E. A. Payton, lt 15 blk 3 ....

David D. Furguson to Isaac J. Woodworth, lt 2 blk 4 75

MANITOU PARK.

C. C. Blodgett to S. N. Nye, lt 10 inst lts 1 to 4 blk 1, lts 1 to 6 blk 2, lts 4, 5 and 6, blk 3, lts 1 to [illegible] blk [illegible], lts 1 and 3 to 9 and 14 to 2[illegible], blk 5, Stella's subd of blks 4 and 5; also lts 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, 11 to 18 blk 6, lts 2 to 6, and 9, 10 and 11 and 15 to 2[illegible] blk 7, lts 1 to 16 and lts 19 to 22 blk 8, lts 1 to 9 blk 9 ....

M. M. Baldwin, trustee, to Mrs. M. A. Hoagland, lt 12 blk 8, Green's add ....

GLEN PARK.

L. B. Chamberlin, et al to Glen Park Co., lts in Glen Park ....

Rece [illegible] H. Gilmore to Anna L. Palmer, lt 15 blk 23 500

PALMER LAKE.

Palmer Lake Town Company to Chas. E. Gast, lts 49 and 50, blk 32 450

FALCON.

Falcon Town and Land Company to Byron Lapham, et al, lt 8 blk 20, lt 23 blk 14, and lt 22 blk 13 300

RAMAH.

El Paso Land and Water Company to Walter A. Reeves, lt 29 blk 15 ....

El Paso Land and Water Company to Robert S. Smith, lt 1 blk 37, add ....

El Paso Land and Water Company to S. P. Bradshaw, lt 9 blk 33 and lt 22 blk 40 ....

COUNTRY.

William Sweetland to Charles H. Degroff, nw qr and ne qr and n ½ sw qr and n ½ se qr sec 29, tp 15 s, r 65 w, also nw qr and n ½ sw qr sec 28, tp 15 s, r 65 w 2880

Isaac Gutshall to Annie E. Gutshall, e ½ of nw qr, sec 17, and e ½ of sw qr, sec 17, tp 11 s, r 65 w ....

Wm. Canty to Mary Johns, w ½ of sw qr, sec 3, tp 11 s, r 69 w ....

Byron C. Hull to Isaac F. Burns, n ½ of sw qr and se qr of sw qr, sec 34, tp 12 s, r 64 w ....

John V. Hale to Francis B. Hill, se qr of sw qr, sec 10, e ½ nw qr and ne qr of sw qr, sec 13 s, r 65 w 734

Robert Stubbs to Wm. Lennox, se qr ne qr, sec 24, tp 15 s, r 66 w ....

Abraham L. Andrews to A. F. Andrews, sw qr of ne qr and se qr of nw qr and ne qr of sw qr and nw ½ of se qr, sec 6, tp 13 s, r 32 w ....

PANIC STRICKEN CITY.

Colorado City Terror-Stricken by an Incendiary's Deeds.

Five Fires Occur in the Short Period of Sixteen Hours.

The Fires Undoubtedly Incendiary but Motive Uncertain.

Different Theories as to the Motives of Perpetrator.

There are fire bugs in Colorado City and excitement runs high. There was very little sleep among the residents of our neighboring city Thursday night and they had good reason to remain awake. Five fires occurred in less than sixteen hours yesterday and the result has been the greatest excitement both in this city and Colorado City.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the new residence of Mayor Charles Stockbridge was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of the efforts of the department was entirely consumed. The building was not yet finished, as it was an $8000 residence to take the place of Mr. Stockbridge's house accidentally burned about two months ago. It was inclosed and the shingles partly on, about $5000 having been expended so far. The building was still in the hands of the contractor, Mr. G. G. Griggs, who had a building insurance of $4000 upon it. Across the street east from the Stockbridge house is the American hotel, a two-story building. The heat and flames from the Stockbridge house soon ignited the roof and the inmates had to hurry from the building. This building is owned by Mr P. P. Shenkenbaul and occupied by J. A. Brownell as a hotel. The loss is about $2000, the roof on the west side being burned away and the interior of the building scorched and injured. Mr. Shenkenbaul had an insurance of $1000 upon the building, but Mr. Brownell loses everything.

At noon yesterday the property on Grand avenue, known as the Irwin house and owned by Mr. Stockbridge, was discovered to be on fire. It was soon extinguished, the loss being about $100. The building was unoccupied and was originally built as a theatre, but never used.

Political feeling has been at a high pitch in Colorado City for some time and there has been the usual wild talk, and it is said the threat has been made that if Mr. Stockbridge was renominated for mayor that violence would be done including the burning of his property. Mr. Stockbridge was renominated on Wednesday evening by the republicans and independents and the fires originating in his property so soon following the nominations gave color to the rumor quickly started that they were being caused by political enemies for revenge. This theory was quickly exploded, however, for about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small building near the east end of Colorado avenue was discovered on fire and far removed from any property owned by Mr. Stockbridge. This building was occupied by Mr. R. J. Reese with a stonecutters' outfit, which included a large number of tools. Mr. Reese also slept there and his clothing and valuables stored. The building was rather inferior, but with its contents was destroyed. The loss is total and falls rather hard upon Mr. Reese.

A reporter of the GAZETTE was at Colorado City in the afternoon, but the citizens were very much mystified as to the causes of the fires. All were convinced, however, that they were incendiary, and it was stated that a negro had been seen leaving the Reese building just previous to the fire and it was believed that he is the guilty party. The citizens were becoming very much worried and every effort was being made to discover the criminal.

At 7 o'clock last night the heavens were aglow with light and it was learned that a fourth fire was burning at Colorado City, and many persons went over from this city. This fire proved to be in a vacant house along the Rio Grande track and a few doors from the Crystal Palace theatre. The building was entirely consumed and was the property of a Mr. Kelly. The loss is not large but could not be ascertained.

The citizens by this time were becoming very much excited, and one hundred extra police were sworn in while the streets were crowded with armed and angry men. At 9 o'clock a wagon filled with firemen from this city took a quantity of hose and went over to the assistance of the city. During the evening a second blaze was discovered in the American hotel but was quickly extinguished.

During the early part of the evening the officers made two arrests of suspicious characters. One was a young fellow named Reed, not supposed to be of very strong mind, who had made some foolish remarks to the effect that seven houses would be burned during the night. He answered the description of the man seen leaving the house near the Crystal Palace just previous to the fire, and it was thought best to hold him. The other was a suspicious character who has been in the penitentiary twice, and he was held to prevent mischief.

It is a singular fact that all the fires have occurred in houses not at the time occupied. Persons first to arrive at the scene of some of them declare that the smell of burning oil was apparent, so that there can be little doubt of an incendiary origin. It was possible to hear almost any kind of a rumor last night, either in this city or Colorado City, but most thinking persons are convinced that the work is that of a crank. If it is, he has method in his madness. Certain it is that if caught in the act his time will be short upon earth, for in the excited condition of the citizens they will not stop to inquire very much into his condition.

The greatest loss has been upon the Stockbridge house, which was to have been one of the finest in the county outside of this city. Marshal Dana had the officers in this city upon the alert last night, although it was not believed there was any danger of the fire bug trying his work here.

Mayor Stockbridge has offered a reward of $50) for the apprehension of the fiend.

The next attraction at the opera house will be the Postage Stamp company in their new play entitled "A Social Session." The play is said to be one of the funniest ever written, replete with singing, dancing and specialties. They carry the famous Black Hussar band, magnificently uniformed, and their own star orchestra. The company is large, consisting of over twenty people. They will appear at the opera house two nights next week, Friday and Saturday, March 28 and 29.

H. Colbran, general manager, and E. W. Sells, auditor, of the Colorado Midland railway, and L. L. Woodworth, of the Green Mountain Falls company, together with their wives, spent yesterday at Green Mountain Falls. Messrs. Colbran and Sells secured beautiful building sites, and will commence the erection of cottages at once.

The district court room has been handsomely papered and painted and the steps covered with stair rubber to deaden the sound. If something is done to ventilate it the room will do very well until the new court house is built, which will be in 18——.

At the regular meeting of Colorado Springs camp No. 1003, Modern Woodmen of America, held last night, the names of 30 new members were presented for membership and elected. This gives the lodge a membership of about 55 in a very few months.

Mr. C. D. Schmidtap, with the Continental Oil company at Denver, arrived in this city Tuesday with his bride, and the couple are the guests of Mr. Schmidtap's mother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Schmidtap, on Nevada avenue. They will remain for some time.

J. H. Smith, of Gwillimville, last week sold through Haynes & Sweet, of Denver, $6,000 worth of fine blooded horses. The celebrated imported French coach stallion Marquis was included and brought $2,000. Mr. Smith has a large number of colts from this horse.

The plat and statement of the Wheeler ditch No. 1 was filed with the county clerk recently. The ditch has its source in the west branch of Trout creek. The ditch is two feet wide, one foot deep and has a capacity of six and two tenths cubic feet per second.

The Rock Island recently inaugurated the plan of carrying weather signals on the baggage cars of all trains coming west. This information is furnished as an accommodation for the public along the line of the route.

County Commissioner Plumb has moved into the city for the present. Mr. Plumb's private interests are still at Eastonville, but it is a most necessary that one of the commissioners reside in the city, and he is the only one that can come at present.

Mr. E. S. Fosyth has been appointed weigher of mail matter for this city this year. During April each year the mail is weighed in all the larger cities that estimates may be made for carrying the mails.

Rev. A. G. Upton and family, who have been guests of Prof. and Mrs. Geo. N. Marden for some time, left over the Rock Island last night for their home in Elyria, O.

Mr. W. H. Earle has consummated the sale of his property to Henry Hall for $34,000. The property is 75x190 and was purchased by Mr. Earle two years and a half ago for $15,000.

Captain De Coursey sold on Saturday lots 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22 and 24 in block 14 of Parrish's addition for about $4000. These are all 25 foot lots.

A son, weighing ten pounds, was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Long Monday morning, hence the smile on Seeley's countenance recently.

County Commissioner E. E. Nichols expects to take a trip to New Orleans and other southern cities before the next regular meeting of the board.

Mr. John Tucker, paying teller of the First National bank, is taking a vacation and spending his time in Chicago.

Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Bacon returned Sunday evening from California, where they have spent the winter.

Mr. W. E. Meek has been appointed deputy assessor for the northern part of the county.

A number of the friends of Dr. W. E. Marlow and wife surprised them on Monday night, the occasion being the 15th anniversary of their wedding.

On Tuesday evening there was organized in this city a branch of the Afro-American Building and Investment company. This is a building association among the colored people organized in this state last January.

There was filed with the county clerk Wednesday the contract, lease and trust between B. Aymar Sands and Charles E. Woodruff, trustees, and the Colorado Midland Railroad company to secure the payment of $510,000 of equipment bonds issued by the company.

Another summer resort in the Ute pass is the latest scheme, backed by local capitalists. It is to be located at Culver, one of the most beautiful points between Cascade and Green Mountain Falls. It is to have a fine hotel, lake, etc. The scheme is not fully developed yet, although the plans are being made for the hotel.

E. Stenhouse began suit in the county court Tuesday to require A. H. Boyd to perform a contract in the sale of certain property. The complaint alleges that Stenhouse purchased part of block 247 in addition No. 1 to the city from Boyd for $150 and has since put up valuable improvements. The suit is to require Boyd to give a clear title.

An important sale of the Colorado Springs company's land, made the past week, was the northwest corner of Weber street and Willamette avenue. Messrs. E. S. Bumstead and H. C. McCreery were the purchasers of the land, which is described as the south 50 feet of lot 3, block 23, for about $9000. It is stated that the land was purchased with the intention of building.

Track laying on the electric railroad was completed as far as Shook's run on the Knob Hill branch Wednesday, and the work on the Cheyenne branch is being pushed rapidly. The next work started will be upon the Colorado City branch. When the company gets ready to build through the city a large force of men will be put to work and the road rushed right through. The streets will be torn up but a very short time.

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Janeway of New York have been visitors in the city for several days and left Tuesday for Las Vegas. Dr. Janeway is one of the most celebrated physicians in New York. He occupies the chair of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college and is an authority of high rank, widely known both in and out of the profession, on medical subjects.

The Jackson Hose company at a regular meeting held Monday night placed in nomination for chief of the Colorado Springs Fire department the name of Mr. W. H. D. Merrill, one of the oldest and most able firemen in the city. Mr. Merrill was an active member of the Indianapolis, Ind., Fire department for a number of years and has belonged to the local department for some time. Mr. J. A. Mangold was elected judge of election from the Jackson company and Mr. Fred Hart alternate.

Mr. Norman Jones is about to begin mandamus proceedings in the district court requiring the common council of Manitou to fulfil a contract. When the city of Manitou built its water works system in 1887 Mr. Jones gave land for certain reservoir purposes, and an agreement was made that he should be allowed water for a certain section of land whenever he desired it upon payment of the regular water rental. Mr. Jones now desires to place a three-inch main through his land and as he is about to make some valuable improvements, but is unable to get the board to move in the matter. At the Manitou council meeting Tuesday evening there was considerable discussion of the matter and Mr. Jones had a stenographer present to take the proceedings.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

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DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry V. McNeil, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Henry V. McNeil, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court in probate of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the March term, 1890, on the 2nd Monday in April next being the 14th day of said month, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the 12th day of March, A. D., 1890.
wc-15-4 WILLIAM C. McNEIL, Executor.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of John Stanley, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the March term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary A. Kirk, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 27th, 1890. MARY A. KIRK,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Stanley, deceased. wc-1-5

We Can Buy ... —OF US— ... As We Do Not Intend to Keep ... PLOWS, HARROWS, FARM WAGONS, Etc. ... wc-22-m

—ALL KINDS OF— Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE. ... Tools. Studebaker Wagons. ... 17 SOUTH TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS. wc16-tf

TRUSTEE SALE

Whereas Elise Barbara Grosskreutz, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the second day of January, A. D., 1890, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the third day of January, A. D., 1890, in book 111, at page 457 convey to the undersigned A. A. McGovney of said County as Trustee and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the acting Sheriff of El Paso county, as the Successor in Trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to-wit: Lot number three (3) in block number ten (10), lot number five (5) in block number twenty (20), lot number four (4) in block number sixteen (16), lot number four (4) in block number one (1), all in Reed's Addition to the town of Fountain, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to The Newton Lumber Co., of El Paso county, state of Colorado, one certain promissory note of the said Elise Barbara Grosskreutz, of even date therewith for the principal sum of two hundred and forty three dollars with interest thereon at the rate of two (2) per cent per month, from date of said note until paid, and, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or any interest thereon, then, and in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said Successor in Trust, the acting Sheriff of El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and, whereas, the time of payment of the principal has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. A. McGovney, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then, the undersigned, Leonard Jackson, being the acting Sheriff of El Paso county, the successor in Trust, will on Monday, the 24th day of March, A. D., 1890, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court house in the city of Colorado Springs and state aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust. A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.

Leonard Jackson, Sheriff of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust. wb-22-5

Colorado Springs, February 21st, 1890.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of execution Fi. Fa and Fee bill issued out of the Clerk's office of the District court of Arapahoe county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred forty-five dollars, ($245), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Manitou Land and Improvement Co., in favor of S. J. Richards, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Manitou Land and Improvement Co., I have levied on the following property, to wit: All of blocks numbered nine (9), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), and lots numbered one (1) to thirteen (13), inclusive, and sixteen (16) to twenty (20), inclusive, and twenty-three (23) to forty (40) inclusive, all in block number one (1); lots numbered one (1), two (2), five (5), six (6), seven (7), ten (10) to thirteen (13), inclusive, and eighteen [illegible] to forty (40) inclusive, all in block number two (2); lots numbered one (1), two (2), [illegible] (3), seven (7), eight (8), ten (10) to thirty-four (34), inclusive, and thirty-seven (37) to forty (40) inclusive, all in block number five (5); lots numbered one (1) to twenty-seven (27) inclusive, and thirty-four (34) to forty (40) inclusive, all in block number six (6); lots numbered one (1) to twelve (12) inclusive, and seventeen (17) to forty (40) inclusive, all in block number seven (7); lots numbered one (1), two (2), ten (10) to thirty-two (32) inclusive, and thirty-seven (37) to forty (40) inclusive, all in block number eight (8); lots number one (1) to thirty-two (32) inclusive, all in block number ten (10); and all above lots and block located in a "Fairview Addition" to Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado, as per recorded plat, being the same property heretofore and on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1890, levied upon, under and by virtue of a certain writ of attachment in this cause.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, The Manitou Land and Improvement Co., of, in and to the above described property, on Saturday the 5th day of April, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Sheriff's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of March, 1890.

LEONARD JACKSON, Sheriff of El Paso County.
By L. ... Ware, Deputy. wc-5-tc

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NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust, made the 24th day of March, 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 28th day of March, 1888, in book 96, page 431, J. T. Kelley and A. R. Ballou, duly conveyed to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, as Trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act, to the then acting County clerk, of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises herein below described as collateral security for the payment of their five certain promissory notes for the aggregate sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars ($225) each note being for the sum of forty-five dollars ($45), and said notes being payable on or before March 1, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, respectively, all to the order of W. L. Swift, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually on March 1, in each year and

Whereas, it is provided in and by said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum by said deed of trust secured, and all interest thereon to the time of sale, may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable, and said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the promissory note aforesaid for forty five dollars ($45) which became due and payable March 1st, 1890, and in the payment of the interest, which became due and payable on all of said promissory notes on the first day of March 1890, and said principal note and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note, having elected, under the terms of said deed of trust, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon to date, shall become due and payable as provided by said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and for the purposes specified therein; and,

Whereas, Albert R. Ballou, one of the makers of said notes and deed of trust, has died since the execution thereof, and letters of administration have been duly granted by the County court, of El Paso county; and,

Whereas, the claim aforesaid has been duly filed with and allowed by the County court of El Paso county, and permission to institute the foreclosure of the aforesaid trust deed has been duly given by said Court;

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, the trustee aforesaid, or, in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act in the premises, then the undersigned, Frank Howbert, of Colorado Springs, now acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, for the highest and best price which the same will bring in cash, on the 21st day of April, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m. on that day, at the front door of the court house, thereby intending the east door of the county court room, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, the lands and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said J. T. Kelley and A. R. Ballou, their heirs and assigns, therein, which lands and premises, so to be sold as aforesaid, are described as follows:

All the lands and premises situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, viz: lot number seven (7) in block number "A" in the town of La Verne according to the recorded plat thereof, with the appurtenances. A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., March 18, 1890

Frank W. Howbert, Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust. wc-22-5

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the County Court, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Julius Way, deceased to Lyman I. Way and Ella V. Robinson, residing at Hammond, Louisiana, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Julius Way, late of the city of Colorado Springs in said county, deceased, has been presented for probate in the county court of said county by Harriet F. Way, of Colorado Springs, aforesaid, the executrix therein named, and the 31st day of March, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock a. m., has been set for the hearing of the application for the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Julius Way, deceased, and

Whereas, it appears from said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence that the said Julius Way, deceased, resided at the city of Colorado Springs, in said county of El Paso at the time of his decease, and that the persons above named are heirs at law of said deceased; that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described therein as follows: "all my property, both real and personal."

Now, therefore, you, the said Lyman I. Way and Ella V. Robinson, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the County court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said El Paso county, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1890, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then by the said court be required and adjudged. And hereof fail not.

By order of the Court:

Witness, Edward F. Wright, Clerk of said County Court and the seal thereof, Colorado Springs, in said County, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1890. EDWARD F. WRIGHT,
[SEAL] Clerk.
By JOHN J. GILLESPIE, Deputy Clerk. wc1 4

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Winfield S. Roerig and Abraham L. Roerig, of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the fourth (4) day of June, A. D., 1888, by their certain deed of Trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, State of Colorado, on the sixth (6) day of June, A. D., 1888 in book 97, page 47, convey to the undersigned as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, as the successor in trust the following described real estate situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot number fourteen (14) in block numbered forty-four (44) in the town of West Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to A. L. Lawton of a promissory note of the said Winfield S. Roerig and Abraham L. Roerig of even date therewith, payable one year after date for the principal sum of eleven hundred dollars ($1,100) with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten percent per annum.

And whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any cause to act, then said successor in trust, the then acting clerk of said El Paso county, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said notes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust;

And whereas, the time of payment of said principal sum is past and default has been made in the payment of the same and interest thereon;

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, as aforesaid, or in case of my failure from any reason to act, then the undersigned F. W. Howbert, the now acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on the 5th day of April, A. D., 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

JOHN DEWITT PELTZ, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT, County Clerk of El Paso County, successor in trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, March 7th, 1890. c-8-td

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
Feb. 10, 1890. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 19th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Lewis A. Ball, of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo., D. S. No. 14225 for the s hf of nw qr, sec 24, tp 13s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Abbott S. Pope, E. E. Douglass, Adam K. Huffman and Robert Douglass, all of Colorado Springs, P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 22, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Edwin J. Trevorrow, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 15525 for the se qr nw qr, e hf sw qr and sw qr, se qr sec 14 tp 13s, range 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry H. Ball, Z. McNew, Adam K. Huffman and E. E. Douglass, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of County court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 21, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Harry H. Ball, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 14710 for the se qr, sec 15, tp 13s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edwin J. Trevorrow, Henry D. Gortner, Z. McNew, Adam K. Huffman, and E. E. Douglass, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado.

Also before the clerk of District court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 21, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Archibald Glenn, of Franceville P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 13,737, for the sw qr sec 35, tp 14s, r 63w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. Palmer, D. T. Cuthbert and J. H. Raff, of Franceville P. O., Colo., and Neil McTavish, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

wb-15-6 F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
March 3, 1890

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 30th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Joel H. Wade of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.; H. E. No. 4976, for the e hf nw qr and e hf sw qr, sec 10, tp 15s, range 67w. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles F. Watson, William H. McCready, W. R. Collins and Henry C. Rathke, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of District Court, of El Paso Co., Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 2d, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Augustus R. Kieffer, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., H. E. No. 6128, for the sw qr se qr, s hf sw qr, sec. 8, and nw qr nw qr sec. 19, tp 13s, range 65w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry O. D. McCauley, Robert Martin, L. R. Ehrich and E. G. Walls, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo. F. E. BALDWIN,
wc-8-6 Register.

TRUSTEE SALE.

Whereas, Ralph Saxton, of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the twelfth day of February, A. D., 1887, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the fourteenth day of February, A. D., 1887, in book 86 at page 273, convey to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of said county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the acting County clerk of El Paso county, as the Successor in Trust, the following described real estate situated in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne ¼), of section thirty-one (31), township eleven (11), south of range sixty-six (66) west; also lots fifteen and sixteen (15) and (16) in block forty-five (45) in the town of Palmer Lake, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to James Duncan, of El Paso county, State of Colorado, one certain promissory note of the said Ralph Saxton, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of fourteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid, and, whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or any interest thereon, then, and in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said Successor in Trust, the acting County clerk of El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and, whereas, the time of payment of the principal has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. A. McGovney, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then, the undersigned F. W. Howbert, being the acting County clerk, of El Paso county, the Successor in Trust, will on Monday the 7th day of April, A. D., 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, and state, aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust. A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.

F. W. Howbert, acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Colorado Springs, March 8th, 1890. wc-8-5

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